THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

VOL. X.—No. 137. PHILADELPHIA, THURSDAY, DECEMBER 10, 1868. DOUBLE SHEET—THREE CENTS.

FIRST EDITION

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.

We make the following extracts from the prominent journals of New York of this morning, commenting on the President's last state document:—

The "Tribune"

declares that

"This message is his (Johnson's) worst, and fortunately his last, insult to the American people. As he goes out of the White House he stops to shake his fist at the Capitol. There sit the men who baffled him. There are the Representatives who impeached him; the Senators who convicted him; the makers of the laws that fetter him; the servants of the people who prevented him from restoring Rebels to power and making the war a useless sacrifice. Utterly powerless as he is to arrest the bright chariot of destiny, he cannot forbear to throw mud at it as it passes. While he is President he will play the part in the heroic style. It makes no difference to him that not only has Congress trampled upon his policy, but that the people have torn it to pieces at the polls; he cares nothing that he and his principles have been tried before a higher court than the Senate, and are utterly condemned. He must dance his war dance to the end, though it long since ceased to be either terrible or amusing, and merely wearies the public, who are tired of the political antics of a man without a party to follow him, and who has scarcely a friend who is not a whisky inspector or a postmaster. But tired of it as we are, we must be spectators of the performance; the Constitution gives Mr. Johnson the right to spread out his views officially before Congress, and therefore he spreads them out. He has the right to send any message he pleases; and he sends one as insolent as he can invent. Such an insult as the proposal to repeal the laws which established freedom and protect the Union attingly prefaces Andrew Johnson's plan of financial repudiation."

The "World"

takes the other tack, saying:—

"The doctrines of the President, though susceptible of confutation, are such as an honest man may entertain. The fundamental idea of President Johnson is that the public creditors are entitled to receive back as much as they actually gave, with a reasonable compensation for its use. This principle may be misapplied; but it is beyond all question founded in equity. President Johnson proposes to treat the debt, not after the manner of a court of law enforcing the strict construction of a contract, but after the manner of a court of equity aiming to do substantial justice. Whatever may be thought of his proposition, it certainly does not become the Republican party, of all men in the world, to pat on airs of outraged virtue. They have been, for more than six years, causing debts to be paid in flagrant violation of both the letter and the spirit of the engagements by which the debts were contracted. And yet the Republican party caused many of those debts to be discharged by sham money worth only thirty-seven cents on a dollar. Scornful prating about the infamy of paying back just what was received from the public creditors sounds well in their mouths! On what ground do they justify the forcing of State creditors and private creditors to take thirty seven per cent. in discharge of their whole debt? Why, on the ground that it was a forced loan exacted by the general welfare. But if the general welfare is a justification for restoring to one class of creditors only a third of what they lent, why may it not justify restoring to another class of creditors precisely what they lent, instead of passing them treble? We resort to this line of reasoning only to expose the revolting hypocrisy of President Johnson's traducers. Instead of putting on airs they ought to hang their heads in shame."

The "Herald"

says in its leader:—

"As the wrath of Achilles is the theme of Homer's Iliad—

'Achilles' wrath to Greece the direful spring
Of woes unnumbered, heavenly goddess, sing'—

so is the wrath of Mr. Johnson the text of his farewell Annual Message to Congress. 'Upon the reassembling of Congress,' he says' it again becomes my duty to call your attention to the state of the Union and to its continued disorganized condition under the various laws which have been passed upon the subject of reconstruction. Last December he exultingly called the attention of the two houses to the auspicious results of the fall elections of 1867, and it is therefore a very remarkable fact that he has entirely ignored the auspicious results of the fall elections of 1868. We are afraid that Mr. Johnson has learned only a one sided lesson of the voice of the people; otherwise after this late final and decisive trial of 'my policy' before the people he would have dropped it. * * * * Boasting and pleading the marvellous excellencies of the Constitution all the way through, Mr. Johnson closes his Message with a proposition for four amendments. The style of the document is very good, and in its arguments and recommendations generally it is an able and seasonable state paper; but for all practical purposes it might have been profitably reduced to one-half or one-fourth the space it occupies. In this matter, as in other things, we expect from President Grant a very desirable reform."

The "Times"

asks:—

"Yet what but stubbornness impels Mr. Johnson to arraign afresh acts which have fulfilled seven tenths of their work, and to impute to them as inherent a weakness which has mainly resulted from Executive hostility or indifference? 'After a fair trial,' he says of these acts, 'they have substantially failed and proved pernicious in their results, and there seems to be no good reason why they should longer remain upon the statute-book;' and then follows a denial of the constitutionality of the Congressional action, and a complaint that his own proceedings in 1865 were not ratified as a finality. What good can possibly accrue from this attack? Mr. Johnson cannot imagine that his demand for the repeal of the acts in question will be attended to. He knows, as every man knows, that in relation to seven States reconstruction is a substantial success; that it has restored six States to the full privileges of the Union; and that the complete restoration of the seventh is delayed by the bad faith of its Democratic legislators. Why, then, bring up again a dispute which, in regard to these States, is ended? Why reopen the issues involved in his proceedings as the administrator of the law, out of which has grown the doubt whether reconstruction has had a fair trial or not? These issues are no longer pertinent. Events in their rapid march have superseded them. And their presentation now, when by no accident can they be practically advantageous, may well reconcile us to the termination of Mr. Johnson's power."

Brick Pomeroy,

in the *Democrat*, remarks:—"But it is when the President takes up the subject of the funded debt, and enters into a consideration of the relations between the bondholders and the people, and defines what he deems to be the just rights of each, that he displays the boldness of the faithful public servant and calls into exercise the qualities of true statesmanship. From no official source has anything before appeared placing in their true light the actual bearings of this question, and proposing anything like an equitable adjustment between the bondholders and the people."

The following are extracts from the editorials of the leading morning papers of this city upon the President's Message:—

"The Inquirer"

says:—

"Andrew Johnson is like the twelfth man in the jury, penned up with eleven obstinate fellows who will not agree with him as to the proper verdict. He does not agree with the classic maxim, *Vox Populi, vox Dei*. He ventures to pass over the great and disagreeable fact, to him, that he has been weighed in the balance and found wanting. His doctrines, his deeds, and his misdeeds have been before the country and definitively voted upon. The country has, by an immense majority, sustained Congress in the policy of reconstruction, and pronounced its verdict upon Johnson. No man who possesses good sense would, after such a thorough canvass of the merits of his theories, and such a decided pronunciation against them, venture to say, in the face of millions of his countrymen, speaking in vast majority the sentiments of the nation, that he is right and they are wrong. His plan to pay off the national debt in sixteen years and eight months has at least the merit of novelty, in this, that the scheme of repudiation differs from that of Pendleton, and therefore may be considered original. Pendleton favored an immense issue of greenbacks to pay off the bonds which are payable in coin, but Johnson deserves credit for having discovered a new way to cheat the public creditors. His idea is to take from the creditors of the Government all interest due upon their bonds and securities, and promised to be paid until the debt is paid. He has, by arithmetical calculation, ciphered out that by cheating the public creditors out of their interest during a term of sixteen years and eight months, it will be possible, by appropriating the money thus 'conversed,' to pay off the principal of the public debt in the time named—a most remarkable and highly successful piece of financiering."

The "Press"

in its long leader remarks:—

"In the subversion of the whole reconstruction system he (the President) pretends to see 'at least a partial return' to the Constitution, a word oftener used and worse outraged by Andrew Johnson than by any man since the time of Catiline. But in this respect he has recorded his own lenominy, in that he has said, 'When you hear a man continually prating about the Constitution, spot him—he is a traitor.' Measured by this standard, he is trebly dyed and damned."

The "Ledger,"

after commenting upon the manner in which the Message was received in the Senate, says:—

"The very extraordinary method for paying the public debt, and for 'sacredly observing the national credit,' recommended by the President, demands immediate comment. His language is, that 'it would seem to be but just and equitable that the six per cent. interest now paid by the Government should be applied to the reduction of the interest in semi-annual instalments, which in sixteen years and eight months would liquidate the entire national debt.' Whether this means that the interest should be withheld from the bondholders, and be applied to the payment of the principal when the bonds mature, or whether the payment of the interest to the bondholders for the next sixteen years and eight months is to be considered a full discharge of the principal at the end of that time, is not quite clear. But in either case it is the worst form of repudiation yet broached by any public man. The reasoning by which the President reaches this startling proposition is this:—That the bondholders get six per cent. interest in gold, which, he says, equals nine per cent. in currency; that they then convert the bonds into capital in the national banks, and thus get six per cent. more in currency, making fifteen per cent.; that their exemption from taxation equals two per cent., making in all seventeen per cent. interest; that the holders of the bonds get them at low rates, and have thus already received a larger amount in interest than their original investment, and that in consideration of these advantages the form of payment he proposes is a fair and liberal compensation. There could not possibly be in a State paper a grosser budget of error. We have never seen a more utterly unaccountable misconception and short-sighted view of an important public matter by a prominent public man."

The "Age"

thinks the Message

"A calm, temperate, well-written document, meeting all the open questions in a manly manner, and supporting the views enunciated with facts, law, and logic. The message is an interesting one, both on account of the variety and importance of the topics treated, and the able manner in which they are handled, and will command and receive universal attention both at home and abroad."

The "North American,"

under the caption "The Last Wail," in commenting on the President's declaration that Reconstruction was a failure, speaks as follows:—

"There can be no mistake as to the meaning and application of this language. It occurs immediately after the reference to the Reconstruction laws, and is followed by a statement that most if not all of our domestic troubles are directly traceable to violations of the organic law and excessive legislation; and immediately points to the Reconstruction laws as striking illustrations. He alleges that after a fair trial they have failed, and proved pernicious in their results, and he proceeds to demand their repeal.

"We agree with him that 'the entire Union has been agitated by grave apprehensions of troubles which might again involve the peace of the nation,' for of that there can be no question; but the agitation has resulted from the revival of Rebel hopes, schemes, conspiracies, banditti, and anarchy, by his own mistaken policy in interfering with the enforcement of the laws and preventing the punishment of outlaws and Rebels. Under the circumstances, his reiterated demand for the repeal of the reconstruction laws, although nothing more than what might have been expected from such a quarter, is simply made to cover up the disgraceful failure of his own policy."

The "Post"

Remarks:—

"Congress was exercised upon the reading of the President's renewed defiance. The provocation was great, we admit, but whether Congress should in reason say a word, after refusing to do its duty by this unworthy Executive, in the Court of Impeachment, does not seem plain. It should have *known* Andrew Johnson—his principles and his capacities for evil. Thank Heaven, he has had his last opportunity of insulting Congress and the people."

GRANT.

The General's Personal Appearance.

A Hartford correspondent who has been on a trip with General Grant, writes:—

General Grant's personal appearance has been so fully and so often given by both pen and pencil that nearly every one seeing him for the first time says:—"Just about as I expected." At first you cannot, of course, disconnect his presence from the valorous deeds with which his name is identified, and therefore you behold him surrounded with victorious garlands, and he is a hero on the spot. Then you scrutinize his person—see him smaller in stature, perhaps, than you expected, yet compactly built, a man of iron constitution, with a balanced compound of the nervous, sanguine, and bilious temperaments, every nerve under strict control. The most remarkable thing about him—that which impresses you to reflection—is the almost entire absence of facial expression. Most people have ways of enforcing or illustrating thought fully as much by the muscles of the face as by verbal expression, and many, we all know, will talk louder and say more with a smile or a wink of the eyes than by the fiercest declamation. But General Grant appears to have none of this expressive utterance, so to speak, except sometimes the wave of a smile will pass over his face only to be lost in a moment in the fixed rigidity of his countenance. There is nothing of glumness or stupidity or fierceness in his looks; rather he wears an expression of calmness, repose, and childlike simplicity, entirely devoid of all cunning. You find it difficult to tell whether his immovable features, which, by the way, are never unpleasantly ruffled, are more impressive than the conviction you have that he is a man entirely above and free from anything that borders upon affectation—for, in this, he is a wonder.

If the sanctity of his private life could be invaded, he would unquestionably appear before the world as one of the most demonstrative in his affection for loved ones—as thoroughly simple with his children as he is unaffected in the presence of strangers. There is something in all this that you see and think of as he stands before you, that gives him a quiet dignity which draws your admiration out as you realize that beneath the absolute calmness of his features there is the persevering resolution and indomitable pluck, well seasoned with patience that have given dignity to silence, and settled the question forever that volubility is not human greatness.

Ride with the Reticent Man.

Under this head the Hartford *Courant* gives at length an account of General Grant's visit to Providence, and subsequent ride to Hartford with General Hawley, Major Doyle, and others. While the President-elect was at Gen. Blaisdell's residence at Providence, a band of music, accompanied by a large crowd, appeared before the dwelling, and in response to their anxious demonstrations General Grant appeared in an open window, and bowed his acknowledgements. But the crowd wanted more, and, American like, shouted for a speech. The General bowed again, and was about retiring, when a voice high in the upper key, shouted:—

"Just two words, General."

General Grant—"No, sir!" (Great applause and laughter.)

This was his only speech in Providence, and was taken *verbatim* by the auxious reporters of that city, who had followed him in vain through all his travellings during the afternoon.

On the ride to Hartford General Grant engaged in free conversation with those of the party who from time to time talked with him. At stations along—though the hour was late—people were assembled and cheered as the train passed. At Plainfield and Willimantic, where stops were made for fuel, people shook hands with the General through the car-window, and at the latter place were so excited about it that one of his fingers was left grazed and bleeding. At Vernon, where the train arrived past midnight, only a man and woman appeared, the latter being determined to enter the car, which she did, with her companion. Approaching the General without any sort of formality, she somewhat enthusiastically greeted him: —"*How* do you do, Mr. Grant; *this* is my husband;" and passed on, causing considerable amusement to the excursionists.

THE COLLISION.

The Fearful Disaster on the Ohio River—Scenes and Incidents—The Entire Destruction of the Boats by Fire.

The Louisville *Courier-Journal* of yesterday morning contains the latest particulars of the dreadful catastrophe on the Ohio river, near Warsaw, on the evening of Friday last:—

Captain R. H. Wood otk, who was a passenger on the America, and arrived home yesterday morning, gave us a very graphic and interesting account of the terrible mishap. He states that at the moment of the collision he was asleep, and did not wake till the boats came together the second time. Hastily putting on his pantaloons he went into the cabin, and was surprised to see that all was perfectly quiet on the boat, and but one man beside himself had left his berth. Going forward, he saw in a moment what had occurred. The United States had already backed back to the wheel-house, and the flames were rapidly sweeping abaft. Seeing the passengers of the States rushing pell-mell aboard the America, Captain Woolfolk leaped into the river from the bow of the steamer, without but his pants and underclothing on, and swam ashore. He says the collision happened about half-past 11 o'clock, one mile and a half above Warsaw, and at the time the night was very dark, and either a brisk rain or snow was falling. The America, ascending, blew two whistles, to which the States responded, but a heavy gale was blowing and the whistle was not heard by the pilot of the America. After the first whistles the America again blew twice. Mr. Remelin, pilot of the States, says he blew once, and when he heard the America's two whistles, he stopped and commenced backing; but it was too late. It is presumed the pilots were deceived by the darkness as to the distance that separated the boats. The America struck the States on the larboard side, running nearly through the baggage room and into the hull. They got apart by the recoil of the concussion, but immediately swung together again, the America on the Indiana shore and the States on the outside of her. When they lashed the second time the affrighted people began to escape from the States to the America. The latter vessel, having commenced to back too late, caught fire on her upper deck from the flames of the States, she having had aboard twenty-five barrels petroleum, all of which took fire almost instantly. The America backed down two or three hundred yards below the wreck of the States, near enough the shore to enable all on board to jump ashore. The States swung around, head up stream, and sunk in three feet water forward and seven or eight feet astern. A considerable portion of the wreck will be saved. The America is a total loss, but all her passengers and crew, except the poor unknown emigrant and his two children, were saved. There were about seventy-five passengers on the States, sixty of whom are believed to have escaped. Her register and everything in the office and cabin were lost. Little or nothing was saved by the passengers of either boat. Both hulls are lying near the scene of collision, above Warsaw. All the officers of both steamers acted in the most heroic manner throughout the trying ordeal. Captain Wade and Mr. Reily, clerk of the States, remained on the roof as long as possible, tearing off shutters and casting them into the water for the struggling victims. Owing to the burning oil, which covered the surface of the river all around and below the doomed steamers, the passengers, with few exceptions, could not be induced to leap overboard. Mr. George Northrup, railroad agent, and Mr. Inskip, of Madison, jumped from the hurricane deck of the United States to the lower deck of the America, and, strange to say, neither of them was badly hurt. A Mr. Green and bride, of Madison, procured life preservers, but did not understand how to fasten them. On reaching the lower deck, however, Mr. Green found some bits of rope with which he fastened the life-preservers around himself and wife, and then tying their arms together leaped into the water. They reached the shore in safety. Ole Bull swam ashore with all his clothing on and his diamond studded fiddle in his hand. All the members of his troupe saved themselves. A little son of Mr. Jack Pearce, only eleven years old, jumped from the hurricane roof of the United States and swam ashore. His mother and younger brother perished. Captain Pearce, William Taylor, clerk, and other officers of the America got a hose from the stern of that boat after she swung around against the bank. Mr. Taylor, having overexerted himself, swooned away on rescuing land.

Mr. Lee was a passenger on the United States coming to this city. He retired but a few minutes before, and was lying awake at the time of the collision. His room mate, Mr. D. S. Hart of Memphis, was nearly thrown out of his bed by the violence of the shock. Mr. Lee immediately threw open his state-room door and rushed out in his night clothes into the cabin, which he found in the greatest confusion. Tables were overturned, chandeliers broken, and mirrors shattered into a thousand pieces, and the room full of ladies and gentlemen in their night garments, screaming and rushing in every direction, the greatest consternation being depicted on every countenance. He pushed through the mass of persons and things, and made his way to the hurricane deck, where he was able to comprehend the situation. The forward part of the boat was already on fire, while in the river below by the light of the flames he could see hundreds of persons frantically struggling for dear life. The America had been to the shore, about forty-five yards from the United States, and landed most of her passengers, and was now paddling around the United States, it is said, to rescue the persons from her, but Mr. Lee thinks she was endeavoring to get out of the way of the burning boat. He says a great many were killed by the America, having been drawn under her by the suction of her moving wheel. While standing there he was horrified to see a yawl containing ten or twelve ladies drawn under and crushed by the wheel. He supposes they were killed instantly, as he saw them no more. Many were also injured and some killed by trunks, boxes, etc., thrown from the burning boat. There were so many struggling in the water that he saw several, in jumping from the boat, fall on others, and both sink together.

He did not remain on the hurricane deck long, being driven away by the smoke, and chimneys which were about to fall. Returning to his state room he found his room mate, Mr. Hart, attempting to dress himself, but admonished him to get clear of the boat quickly. Mr. Hart then gathered his clothes and stepped out of the room, leaving Mr. Lee, who got his valise and overcoat, and followed, but when he got into the cabin he could see nothing of Mr. Hart, and as he has not been heard of, it is supposed that he is among the lost. He has a brother here now anxiously, but almost hopelessly awaiting some tidings of the missing one.

Mr. Lee having been forced out of the cabin by the flames, went again to the hurricane deck, where the same heart-rending scene met his sight, this time even more intensified by the groans of the burned and dying, and the last gasp of the drowning. The America was now on fire, and floating helplessly down the stream. He was afraid to leap down among the mass of persons in the water below for fear of falling on some of them, but, it being impossible to remain longer on the burning boat, he climbed down her side and eased himself into the water, and swam from thence to shore. The night was very dark and a chilling wind blew, almost a hurricane. While swimming to the shore he saw many persons, unable longer to hold out, give up and sink. Among these were many ladies. Reaching the shore they all made for the nearest house—that of Mr. Rail, about a mile away—and, guided by the light which shone from a window after toilsome travel over gullies, hills, and fences they reached it, nearly frozen, and were furnished by the clever and humane gentleman with everything in his power in the way of change of clothing and fire. They remained here about two and a half hours, when they were taken by the Lady Grace to Warsaw, where they remained until the arrival of the Buell, which brought them to this city. Mr. Lee lives in New Providence, Ky., and starts for home to-morrow.

From the Louisville Courier Journal, Dec. 7.

A touching appeal was made by Miss Jones to a gentleman on board. As the wood work was becoming too heated to bear, and the flames were forcing their way gradually into the cabin, she went to him saying, "Oh, Mr. ——, you have talked to me this evening, you have danced with me, you know who I am and where I come from: save me! Oh, save me! Oh, save me!" He told her he had a wife to save, and could not help her. Poor girl, she is beyond earthly help now.

One of the gentlemen on board had the presence of mind to unhinge a door, which he threw into the river; and, after his wife and he had jumped in, he placed her in a position to reach the shore. "Now, stay here, dear," was his request, "until I can fix myself some way, and we can both be saved." Imagine the husband's agony, just as he had procured something that would float, to see a man swim towards the frail support of his wife and knock her away from it. She was drowned.

One gentleman and wife escaped in rather a romantic manner. Fastening life preservers to both of their persons he tied her right arm to his left, then took a shutter, over which they placed both arms. "Now, one, two three, jump!" he cried, when both jumped, and after a little manœuvring they arrived safely on shore, minus, however, several articles of apparel needed to make them presentable.

A lady on board the United States relates that as she and her husband were moving towards the shore, in the water, she saw one of the life-boats filled with people who had escaped. But all at once the America begins backing towards shore, and mercilessly the rude rudder strikes the boat, crushing and upsetting it. None of those passengers were saved. After escaping one danger only to meet death in another form.

From the shore could be seen women with nothing but their *robes de nuit* to protect them, running about in the flames, screaming for help; mothers, with their children in their arms, most of them babies, rushing about frantically.

One mother, holding her baby in her arms, ran to the guards, but the water seemed to her only a chilly grave; then she jumped in the cabin again, then to the guards. The last that was seen of her she was standing up with her baby hugged close to her, in her awful death, burning up.

The scene at Warsaw beggars description. Relatives hunting for each other, the wounded screaming with pain; people, who at home were blessed with wealth, bemoaning their sad plight. The ladies generally had permission to go to bed while their linen was being dried. Clothing was brought by the open-handed and warm-hearted citizens of Warsaw, and everything was done to render them as comfortable as possible under the circumstances.

The bridal parties on board lost everything but their sleeping apparel. Calicoes took the place of elegant vestments. Red worsted hoods or bonnets or anything that would cover their feet and nakedness. Clothing was gone, elegant trousseaux, which had cost so much time and trouble in getting together, were lapped up in the hungry flames. Money was gone, and penniless, nearly naked, three of the newly married couples changed their warm beds for the icy water in the river, and half dead with fright, and two-thirds frozen, they only reached the friendly shore to be greeted by a piercing cold wind. But at last they were saved, and they fell into the hands of good Samaritans. One couple, just married, have founded their holy vow to love each other until death should them part; but death took them both—both together—frozen, drowned, dead, in their beautiful youth, with the kiss of their pure love frozen on their lips.

A gentleman with his sister, a lively and accomplished young lady, were passengers on the United States. At the first shock the gentleman was thrown from his bed clear on the floor. Hastily pulling on his pantaloons he rushed to the sister room of his sister, burst open the door, and, seizing her in his arms, carried her down on the main deck, where, procuring a door shutter, he threw it overboard and leaped after it, with his sister in his arms. He placed her securely on the shutter, and was swimming behind, pushing it with his precious load towards the shore, when, to his horror, a big, burly, and able-bodied man swam up, pushing his sister off the board, and climbed upon it himself.

The young girl sank with a scream, and if she came to the surface it was so dark and the confusion so great that he could not find her. Maddened at the dastardly act he made after the author, and seizing him by the throat a struggle to the death ensued. They rose and sank together, still struggling, and when last seen were grappling with each other. Whether either was saved or both went down together is not known. The sister sank beneath the waves and was lost, but she was terribly avenged by her brother.

Two ladies, whose names are unreported, placed on board the States by Mr. Townsend Whelen, a banker of Philadelphia, were assuredly lost. They took passage for New Orleans. Mr. Whelen came down yesterday in search of them, but could obtain no clue to their fate.

[A number of papers and memoranda of the late Rev. E. J. Parvin, of Cheltenham, near this city, who was lost by this disaster, have been found, but his body has not yet been recovered [Ed. Evg. Tel.]

SECOND EDITION

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

Safety of Congressman Golladay—The Legal Tender Cases—Affairs in Chicago.

Financial and Commercial

FROM WASHINGTON.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 10.

Jacob S. Golladay,

member of Congress from the Third district of Kentucky, and who was reported to have been lost by the recent Ohio river disaster, is safe. He was on the steamer America and escaped, with the loss of clothing, however.

The United States Supreme Court

is engaged to-day in the legal-tender cases, Attorney-General Evarts continuing the argument for the Government.

FORTIETH CONGRESS—THIRD SESSION

House of Representatives.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 10.—The Speaker announced the following appointments on committees to fill vacancies occasioned by the resignation of members who were serving on others committees:—

On Revision of Laws—Messrs. McKee, of Ky., Dickey, of Pa., Boyden, of N. C., and Butler of Tenn.

On Elections—Messrs. Pettis, of Pa., and Stover, of Mo.

On Commerce—Kellogg, of Alabama.

On Appropriations—Mr. Scofield, of Pa.

On the Pacific Railroad—Mr. Trimble, of Ky.

On Reconstruction—Mr. Norris, of Alabama.

On the Militia—Messrs. Dewees, of N. C., and Sypher, of La.

On Freedmen's Affairs—Mr. Bowen, of South Carolina.

On Education and Labor—Mr. Whittemore, of South Carolina.

On Revolutionary Pensions, etc.—Messrs. Jones, of North Carolina; Clift, of Georgia; and Blackburn, of Louisiana.

On Revolutionary Claims—Messrs. Dockey, of North Carolina, Goss, of South Carolina; and Edwards, of Georgia.

On Mileage—Mr. Young, of Georgia.

On Enrolled Bills—Mr. Calles, of Alabama.

On Expenditures in the State Department—Messrs. Vidal, of La; Corley, of Georgia; and Boles, of Arkansas.

On Expenditures in the Treasury Department—Messrs. Lash, of North Carolina, and Tift, of Georgia.

On Expenditures in the War Department—Mr. French, of North Carolina.

On Expenditures in the Navy Department—Messrs. Bulkley, of Alabama, and Gove, of Georgia.

On Expenditures in the Post Office Department—Mr. Newsham, of Louisiana.

On Expenditures in the Interior Department—Messrs. Pierce, of Alabama, and Prince, of Georgia.

On Expenditures on Public Buildings—Mr. Hansbey, of Alabama.

Mr. Beaman introduced a bill to enable the Holly, Wayne and Missouri Railroad Company in Michigan to have subscriptions to the capital stock stamped, etc. Referred to the Committee on Ways and Means.

FROM SICILY.

By Atlantic Cable.

Eruption of Mount Etna.

VALETTA, Dec. 10.—Despatches from Sicily report a fresh eruption of Mount Etna on Tuesday night. The volcano broke out with increased violence, ejecting flames and lava until 5 o'clock this morning. The torrents of lava devastated the surrounding country. The ashes from the crater fell on the town of Aci Reale, and were blown even into the streets of Messina. Atlast accounts the mountain was enveloped in smoke and labored with deafening detonations. Great crowds have gathered on the northern shore of Malta to witness the magnificent spectacle, which, though 120 miles distant, is distinctly visible.

FROM CHICAGO.

Burning of a Planing Mill.

CHICAGO, Dec. 10.—The extensive planing mill, etc., owned and run by Alderman S. L. Russell, on Fulton street, west division, took fire last night, and with the contents was entirely destroyed. The stock and building were valued at $25,000, and the machinery at $50,000. No insurance. About 250 men are thrown out of employment.

An Important Decision.

The case of Sanger, Steel & Co. vs. the city of Chicago, brought to recover $250,000 for breach of contract, connected with the deepening of the Illinois and Michigan Canal, was decided yesterday in favor of the defendants.

From Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, Dec. 10.—John W. Garrett has been re-elected President of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company.

Thomas Thompson, of the firm of Thompson & Edmead, well-known importers from Europe, is dead. He was a native of England, but for thirty-five years has been engaged in business in this city.

A laborer named O'Brien was killed yesterday by the caving in of an embankment.

From New York.

NEW YORK Dec. 10.—The story of the loss on Long Island Sound of the steamer Providence, of the Bristol line, is unfounded. The steamer is at her dock at pier 40 North River.

JEFFERSON DAVIS.

The Ex-Confederate President in a New Role.

Mr. Jefferson Davis made a speech at Leamington, England, on Wednesday, November 25, on rising to second a vote of thanks to a gentleman who had lectured on "Buried Jerusalem" before the members of the Local Philosophical Society. Mr. Davis made various allusions to the Holy Land as the cradle, humanly speaking, of civilization, as well as the Christian religion. Referring to the demolition of the Temple, he observed that, although all must regret the ruin of a structure so much connected with the early history of religion, yet we might be consoled with the belief that it was necessary that the Temple should fall, in order that the Star of Bethlehem might be seen of all men. He expressed his gratification at hearing from the lecturer (Rev. Dr. Tristam) that the Palestine explorations had been inaugurated under the patronage of Englishwomen and executed by Englishmen. It was becoming a woman—for she was the last at the cross and the first at the sepulchre—to commence the explorations in confirmation of the great truths of Christianity. And it was well for Englishmen to undertake the work of exploration, for their blood was mingled with that of the Norsemen, with the Saxons, the teachers of the harmonious conglomeration of liberty and law, community and independence, individuality and self-will; and with the troubadour, the knightly soldier, represented in the Norman. These three elements combined in Englishmen led to adventure, to love of truth, and gave the heart to do whatever the will might desire. The divine truths upon which our happiness here and hereafter was engrafted had been more and more established as science had trod in the path of revelation. Such explorations as those which Dr. Tristam had narrated had revealed things not before fully comprehended, and shown that as they progressed truth would be more and more established, "for her years are eternal."

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH,
Thursday, Dec. 10 1868.

There is no material change to notice in the Money market. Call loans are quoted at 6@7 per cent. on approved collaterals. Prime commercial paper ranges from 8@10 per cent. per annum.

There was very little disposition to operate in Stocks this morning, but prices were steady. Government securities were firmly held. 105½ was bid for 10-40s; 114¾ for 6s of 1881; 111¼ for '62 5-20s; 107¼ for '64 5-20s; 108 for '65 5-20; 107¾ for July '65 5-20s, interest off; and 110¾ for '67 5-20s. City loans were without change; the new issue sold at 100.

Railroad shares were inactive. Reading sold at 48¾@49¼, the former rate 50, a slight decline; Pennsylvania Railroad at 54, a decline of ½; and Lehigh Valley at 55½, no change; 128½ was bid for Camden and Amboy; 67 for Norristown; 57 for Minehill; 35¼ for North Pennsylvania; 30 for Elmira common; 42½ for Elmira preferred; 30 for Catawissa preferred; and 48 for Northern Central.

In City Passenger Railway shares there was no thing doing. 17 was bid for Thirteenth and Fifteenth; 66 for West Philadelphia; 10¼ for Hestonville; 33½ for Green and Coates; and 29¼ for German town.

Bank shares were in demand for investment at full prices. North America sold at 247, no change. 179 was bid for Philadelphia; 30 for Mechanics'; 166 for Southwark; 57 for Penn Township; 58 for Girard; 64 for Commonwealth; and 123 for Central National.

Canal shares were unchanged. Lehigh Navigation sold at 28¼@28¾. 10 was bid for Schuylkill Navigation common; 20 for preferred do.; and 12¼ for Susquehanna Canal.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES TO-DAY

Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street.

FIRST BOARD.

$50 Pa 6s, 1 sec	1 4	100 sh Leh Nav	28⅛
$200 City 6s, New, c&c	100	200 do	1s.s60wn 28⅝
$1000 Leh 6s gold	95¾	700 sh Read R	b10. 49¼
$2000 do	95	200 do	s60wn 49
$1000 Leh V R 6s	b. 91½	200 do	b30. 49⅝
2 sh Bk N A	47	100 do	b30. 49¾
10 sh C & Am	128½	100 do	fg.b1a. 49
5 do	128¾	100 do	s. 49
1 do	12 ⅜	100 do	b30. 49
4 sh Penna R	54½	500 do	s.b30. 49
251 do	s. 54	100 do	s30. 48⅞
128 sh Leh V R	s. 55½	200 do	s.s10. 48¾
5 do	55⅝		

—This morning's gold quotations, reported by Narr & Ladner, No. 30 South Third Street:—

10:00 A. M.	136¼	11:30 A. M.	136
10:15 "	135¼	12:00 M.	135¾
11:07 "	135¼	12:30 P. M.	136

—Messrs. Jay Cooke & Co. quote Government securities, etc., as follows:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 114¼@115¼; old 5-20s, do., 111¼@111¾; new 5-20s, 1864, 107⅜@107¾; do., 1865, 108@108¼; 5-20s, July, 1865, 110¾@110¾; do., 1867, 110¼@110¾; do., 1868, 110¾@111; 10-40s, 105¾@105¾. Gold, 135¾.

—Messrs. De Haven & Brother, No. 40 South Third street, report the following rates of exchange to-day at 1 P. M.: —U. S. 6s of 1881, 114¾@114¾; do. 1862, 111¾@111¾; do., 1864, 107¾@107¾; do., 1865, 107¾@108¼; do., 1865, new, 110¼@110¾; do., 1867, new, 110¼@110¾; do., 1868, 110¾@110¾; do., 5s, 10-40s, 105¾@105¾. Due Compound Interest Notes, 19¼; Gold, 135¾@136. Silver, 131@133.

—Messrs. William Painter & Co., bankers, No. 36 South Third Street, report the following rates of exchange to-day at 12 o'clock:—United States 6s, 1881, 114¾@114¾; U. S. 5-20s, 1862, 111@111¼; do. 1864, 107¼@107½; do., 1865, 107¾@108¼; do. July, 1865, 110¼@110½; do. July, 1867, 110¼@110½; 1868, 110¼@110½; 10-40s, 105¾@105¾. Compound Interest Notes, past due, 19 25-25. Gold, 135¾@136¼.

SIX PER CENT GOLD INTEREST, PRINCIPAL AND REPAYABLE IN GOLD.—First mortgage bonds, based upon the valuable franchises, grants, railroad, equipment, etc., of the Central Pacific Railroad Company, now nearly completed, and forming one of the most assured and productive lines of traffic in the world. The way traffic alone is large and remunerative, independently of the immense through business soon to follow.

A portion of this loan is offered to investors at 103 per cent. and accrued interest in currency. The bonds have semi-annual gold coupons attached, payable in January and July.

Information, etc., to be had of

DE HAVEN & BROTHER,
Dealers in Government Securities, Gold, etc.
No. 40 South Third street.

Philadelphia Trade Report.

THURSDAY, Dec. 10.—The Flour market is excessively dull, and there is no demand, except from the home consumers, who purchase principally of good family brands, which are in small supply. The trade operate sparingly. About 800 barrels were taken, including superfine at $5 50@5 75; extras at $6@6 75; spring wheat extra family at $7 25@8 25; winter wheat do. at $9@10 75, and fancy brands at $11@13, according to quality. Rye Flour is selling at $7 50@8. No change to notice in Corn Meal.

There is very little prime Wheat here, and this description meets with a moderate inquiry, but inferior sorts are neglected. Sales of 1580 bushels red at $1 90@2, and 350 bushels choice white at $2 45. Rye is in better request, with sales of 1500 bushels Western at $1 55. Corn is steady, with sales of 3000 bushels new yellow at 95c@$1; old is nominal. Oats are selling at 69@72c.

Bark is unchanged, and 30 hhds. No. 1 Quercitron sold at $42 50 per ton.

LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

For additional Marine News see Inside Pages.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA.....DECEMBER 10.

STATE OF THERMOMETER AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH OFFICE.

7 A. M.....28 | 11 A. M.....33 | 2 P. M.....35

CLEARED THIS MORNING.

Schr E. W. Pratt, Kendrick, Boston, L. Audenried & Co.
Schr M. S. Hathaway, Cole, Boston, do.
Schr S. L. Simmons, Gandy, New Bedford, Suffolk Coal Co.
Schr M. A. Tyler, Tyler, Washington, Hammett & Neill.
Schr Decora, Clark, Boston, Westmoreland Coal Co.

ARRIVED THIS MORNING.

Schr Problem Cornwell, 10 days from Norfolk, with lumber to Patterson & Lippincott.
Schr S. L. Simmons, Gandy, from Salem.
Schr S. E. Jones, Handy, from Boston.
Schr Taylor & Mathis, Chessman, from Boston.
Schr J. G. Bancker, Smith, from Boston.
Schr M. A. Tyler, Tyler, from Wareham.
Schr Decora Clark, from New York.
Schr M. S. Hathaway, Cole, from New York.
Steamer J. S. Sartori, Dennis, 18 hours from Baltimore, with mdse. to A. Groves, Jr.

Mr. W. S. Fuller, pilot, reports:—Barques Atalanta and Jenny, both from New York, in the bay coming up yesterday; a large British barque and a British brig beating in the Capes. Ship J. C. Boynton, for Rotterdam; barque Saint, for do; Linda, for Sagua; and schr P. A. Grau, for Cienfuegos, went to sea yesterday morning.

Correspondence of the Philadelphia Exchange.

LEWES, Del., Dec. 8—6 P. M.—Barque Linda, from Philadelphia for Sagua;

SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

EDITORIAL OPINIONS OF THE LEADING JOURNALS UPON CURRENT TOPICS—COMPILED EVERY DAY FOR THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

The Prospect in Congress—Naturalization, Reconstruction, and Negro Suffrage.

From the N. Y. Herald.

From the opening proceedings of the present session of Congress, it is apparent that it will be largely devoted to Southern reconstruction, the naturalization laws, and negro suffrage. These three questions are of the highest importance to the party in power, and therefore challenge the first attention of the two houses.

On the naturalization question we select from the various amendments proposed to the existing laws the instructions given to the Committee of Revision of the House, on motion of Mr. Schenck. They are:—First, whether this naturalization business should not be restricted to courts of the United States and the higher courts of record; second, to provide for uniformity in such proceedings; third, to require the judge's signature to every declaration and certificate; fourth, to require records to be kept; fifth (and this, with the) record of the court, is the main point), to authorize letters of naturalization to be issued after four years' residence, but not to take effect till one year after date. On the motion of Mr. Wood, of New York, to lay these instructions on the table, the House was divided—yeas, 33; nays, 125—a strict party vote, the Republicans in the negative. From this we may safely predict that some general bill of the character indicated will be passed at this session. The main points are the removal of this naturalization business to the United States courts and the stopping of the electioneering naturalization mills on the eve of our political elections by requiring the certificate of citizenship a year in advance and a record thereof. Some such bill, we understand, has been resolved upon by the Republicans in Congress, in consequence of certain alleged wholesale Democratic naturalization frauds in the late Philadelphia October elections and in our New York city November elections.

Southern reconstruction is in a very slipshod condition, and will require much patching. Georgia is out of gear, Florida is in a muddle, Louisiana has been turned topsy-turvy, with the negroes at the bottom, which will never do; Arkansas is given over to ruffianism, and even Tennessee is a shocking example of law and order. These belong to the reconstructed States, and two or three of them at least are to be reconstructed over again. Of course the unreconstructed States of Virginia, Mississippi, and Texas will be put through the ordeal of the new constitutional amendment without much ceremony; but in this amendment itself there lies to the radicals a serious difficulty in the matter of negro suffrage, and the removal of this difficulty is now the main question.

General Grant, as we are informed from good authority, is in favor of a new constitutional amendment establishing universal manhood suffrage as the supreme law of the land. The difficulty under amendment fourteen is that each State may regulate suffrage to suit itself on the universal plan, or by a color qualification, a property qualification, or an educational qualification, or all of these, subject only to a reduction in counting the people for representation in proportion to the restriction of the suffrage. Thus, if the blacks are excluded from the suffrage, they are not to be counted for representation; and under this plan South Carolina, for example, would be cut out of more than half her delegation in the lower house of Congress and half her Presidential vote. But still it is feared that the whites of the Southern States, if left to themselves, under amendment fourteen, will soon contrive to take the suffrage from the negroes, and hence the desire of the radicals to make universal suffrage—negroes and all—mandatory upon all the States. General Grant proposes to settle the matter beyond dispute through an amendment to the Constitution, but Mr. Senator Sumner proposes the shorter method of universal negro suffrage by act of Congress, holding that Congress, under "the Constitution as it is," has ample power over the subject.

Whether the plan advocated by General Grant or the proposition of Senator Sumner shall prevail is the question for the two houses to settle. It is possible that the 4th of March may come round before a settlement is reached. Meantime, while these questions of naturalization, reconstruction, and universal negro suffrage are before the two houses, we cannot expect any material measures of relief to the country in the matter of the national debt, the national currency, the national taxation bills, and the enormous budget of fraud upon the revenue, from Kentucky whisky to French brandy, and from Havana cigars to the home-made article. The Fortieth Congress is not up to the mark of retrenchment and reform. Its record is a budget of blunders, extravagances, profligacies, and corruptions; but the Forty-first Congress, which meets on the 4th of March, may perhaps be fruitful of better things, from the hints and recommendations of President Grant. We are compelled at last to turn to him as the hope of the country. There are no signs of relief from the present short session of the demoralized and expiring Fortieth Congress.

More Radical "Respectability."

From the N. Y. World.

The world has laughed for a good many years at the polite French preacher who, delivering a sermon on death before the Court of Louis le Grand, and perceiving that the King winced to hear the words "we shall all die," immediately corrected himself with the merest hint of a gesture towards the royal pew, and added the qualifying phrase, "that is to say, the most of us!"

The *Tribune* matches the courtly French divine. "The honest fulfilment," says H. G., "(when possible) of an obligation is preferable to the dishonest evasion and repudiation thereof." Really! But if the "honest fulfilment" proves not to be possible, one is then at liberty to evade his obligation dishonestly and to repudiate it? And so, in like manner, while one should tell the truth "(when convenient)," one is quite at liberty to tell any number of lies, the truth being inconvenient? "Put money in thy purse," honestly "(when convenient)" but at all events "put money in thy purse." No wonder the journal which entertains such exalted notions of the principles of probity thinks Mr. M. H. Grinnell and Mr. William E. Dodge models of political purity, and heads Judge Kelley's wilful and reckless slanders upon the dead as "An Interesting Historical Discussion."

The English Elections.

From the N. Y. World.

The great argument for the late extension of the suffrage in England appears to have been that as the landed interest, and the commercial and educational and Church and manufacturing interests, had direct representation, so the laboring interest, lying at the base of all the others, should have it too. Subsidiary to this was the cry that if labor problems must have solution, Parliament would be best assisted thereto by the presence within it of men personally cognizant of those issues, and able thereby to give views at first hand of what labor really did want.

The results of the elections do not justify these predictions. In the first place not a workingman has been elected, and labor, which was given suffrage that it might speak for itself, and not through others, now that it has the suffrage uses it only to say that it liked the old manner of intermediary representation, and votes to have it continue. In the next place, this intermediary representation, thus indorsed, is indorsed with a qualifying declaration that, things being equal otherwise, the workingman's vote goes for wealth or title rather than for intellectual distinction or university repute. As the *Spectator* puts it, the newly enfranchised "crave tangible signs of position and success—a baronetcy, even though tacked to a disreputable political repute—a millionaire rather than a thinker—a politician of 'made' success rather than a half-known man of promise of their own constituency." Or, in other words, an Englishman loves a lord, and the only difference between the unenfranchised and the enfranchised workingman is that in the one case he did not vote for the "lord" and in the other case he does.

Failure of the Reform bill to provide workingman representation for workingmen; preference by workingmen of wealth or title over intellectual merit only; and evidence that workingmen, as a class, are altogether of Liberal politics, and not Conservative, are the three main developments of the English elections. It may be that later advices may to some extent modify the force of these facts, but it is thought not. To counterbalance the not over-encouraging exhibit made by them, there is but one result, and an honorable and praiseworthy trait it shows—the workingmen have gone for the Liberals, though the Liberals mean "justice to Ireland," and the Irish are far from liked by, or even tolerable to, the English workingman.

Mr. Jenckes' Civil Service Bill.

From the Chicago Republican.

Incomparably the most important measure pending before the grand council of the nation is Mr. Jenckes' bill to secure urgently-needed reforms in the civil service of the United States. We sincerely hope that the press of the country, breaking loose from partisan entanglements, and casting aside partisan prejudices, will unite in seizing the present golden opportunity to press upon Senators and Representatives the duty they owe the people to extirpate the official incompetency and corruption which, like some huge, malignant, internal cancer, are slowly but surely eating out the vitals of the Republic. The exigency of the case cries aloud for prompt interposition. Unless powerfully retroactive influences are set at work, the present system of dispensing public patronage; founded on dangerous and great errors, will degenerate and debauch the whole nation in a few decades more; substitute falsehood, injustice, fraud, artifice, slander and breach of faith, as legitimate weapons, for principle, argument, and patriotic devotion in deciding elections; and finally end by subverting our free institutions. These are not the words of an alarmist, but of one who has investigated the situation in the light of recent experience, and of the broader teachings of general history.

To exemplify. Our civil service comprises over 50,000 office-holders, or numbers larger than all our soldiers and sailors, with their officers, in our army and navy, under existing laws. The appointment of this vast body of officers is vested, by the Constitution and acts of Congress, in the President, or in the heads of departments, or in the national judiciary. That part of the patronage, however, which thus appertains to the courts is limited to a mere handful. Gradually there has grown up a well-understood and continually practised custom of considering this multitude of places of honor and profit as the spoils of victory, in direct violation of the principle which obtained during all the administrations anterior to Jackson's, and of employing these stations as so many prizes to be distributed among the members of the triumphant party in reward for merely partisan services. In its progression this custom has grown into a practice which subverts the appointing power from what it was intended to be by the founders of our political system; for, in most cases, the President and heads of departments are only theoretically the depositaries of patronage, while its real dispensers are Senators, Representatives, and others in high official station in the several States, whose recommendations are very potential in securing office for their adherents. Every Congressman is understood to exercise a large measure of authority in controlling the appointments to be made for his district. In this way it often happens that an aspirant for some high elective position secures his nomination by pledges of his influence to this and that man to obtain for them designated places under the Government. Thus chicanery and availability are made to operate in the selection of candidates far more than capability, integrity, and the welfare of the people. Under such a deplorable system, fitness for the particular station naturally and inevitably becomes less and less, a governing consideration. Intellect and purity, scorning the creeping and crawling and artifice which must ordinarily be practised to reach office, give way to demagogues and incompetents who have no such scruples. Merely partisan machinery takes the place which properly belongs to the unrestricted voice of the people, and tends more and more to bestow emoluments and power upon the least meritorious of the community. The departments, the custom houses, the dockyards, with all the multitudinous positions, are transformed into nurseries of incompetency, inefficiency, laziness, useless expense, and downright defraudment, instead of being what they really should be—fosterers of capability, efficiency, zeal, economy, and official honesty.

Every four years a war is waged for the possession of the offices. The Presidential contest, while ostensibly founded on opposing principles of policy and measures of administration, receives its vitalizing energies mainly from a consideration of the spoils of victory. That consideration multiplies the number of stump-speakers, augments the contributions of money to defray the expenses of mass meetings, grand processions, and magnificent demonstrations of other kinds. Party organization is thus made to extend from the office of town constable, in unbroken series, up to President of the United States. Under the prevailing plan of distributing the offices as rewards for partisan services, elections are fast losing their proper functions, and degenerating into fierce and unscrupulous struggles for the honors and emoluments of the Government. When a whole people become corrupted politically, they become corrupted morally. As our scheme of polity depends for its perpetuity upon the virtue, intelligence, and patriotism of our citizens, it is plain that everything which operates to debase and destroy these props of representative institutions must be radically defective in theory and dangerous in practice.

The present immense amount of patronage within the gift of the General Government certainly never could have been foreseen by the founders of the republic, else they would have made ample provisions in the Constitution against such an outgrowth of evils. Under Washington the numbers engaged in our civil service were a mere handful. In 1802, under Jefferson, they had increased, according to official report, to 713 persons, or less than the present force in the New York Custom House alone, and their annual compensation amounted to $439,557. Such were the insignificant beginnings of the "Blue-book," which contains the names of some 53 000 individuals in the civil service, costing a yearly expenditure of about $30,000,000. This overshadowing patronage, representing the tax-consuming portion of the community, is destined to enlarge instead of diminishing. As our Western frontiers grow up into States, the offices within the gift of the Government will constantly augment. Thus the evils which the present system entails must increase with the roll of years.

Mr. Jenckes' bill provides an effectual remedy. His plan opens every appointment which does not require the advice and consent of the Senate, except of postmasters, to competitive examination, without reference to politics, regarding only the applicant's "age, health, character, knowledge, and ability" in respect of the branch of service into which he seeks to enter. If accepted, he enters upon his duties on probation. Having passed that satisfactorily, his place is made permanent, depending alone on his meritorious performances. By exhibiting remarkable aptitude or decided talent, he may look forward confidently to reasonable promotion. In no event can his tenure be unsettled by the vicissitudes of parties.

In this way, office seeking and office-giving may be withdrawn wholly from the arena of politics. Merit may seek and find both honor and emolument. The corruptions which disgrace our elections and distort our legislation, deprived of the aliment which sustained and promoted them, would be brought to an end. Incompetency and infidelity would be driven from place and power. Office-holders would have the strongest inducements for a faithful and independent discharge of their respective functions. The industrious would no longer be required to perform double work, that the despotic drones and the political parasites might hold sinecure positions. Efficiency, fidelity, and retrenchment would gradually invade every department of the civil service, where hitherto inaspacity, laziness, collusions, negligence, blunders, and sometimes downright embezzlement, have held high carnival.

The principle of Mr. Jenckes' bill cannot be very much longer withheld from the statute-book. The masses of the people are beginning to comprehend the situation. The honest portion of the press will further enlighten them. Ere long the people, tired of delay, will exhibit restiveness and signs of coming indignation, which will override the present efficacy of nominating conventions and the intrigues of self-aggrandizing cliques. Then the men who resist the present plan of amelioration from purely individual considerations may prepare to reap as they have sown. Meanwhile let them bear in mind that wise saying of Mignet, the great French historian, "When reform has become necessary, and the period of its accomplishment has arrived, attempts to stifle tend only to hasten its progress."

The Cole-Hiscock Murder.

From the N. Y. Times.

The jury found in the Cole case that Cole was perfectly sane the instant *before* shooting Hiscock, and perfectly sane the instant *after*; but whether he was sane or not at the exact moment of doing it, the intelligent jury was in doubt; and, giving the prisoner the benefit of that doubt, under the instructions of the Court, they *acquitted* him of the charge.

Probably this is the most extraordinary verdict ever rendered by a jury made up of men supposed to be sane themselves. The theory on which it is based is of universal application, and dispenses with every rule of common sense, as well as of common law, in murder trials. Indeed, it makes all such trials ridiculous, and converts them into the broadest and most absurd of farces. We venture to say that no murder, or other crime, was ever committed, in which precisely the same doubt might not have been entertained with just as much reason. It is the belief of a certain school of philosophers that all crime is a species of insanity, and that no thoroughly sane man would or could ever commit a crime. The Albany verdict gives this theory a practical sanction and indorsement. That it will promote the security of life, or will, indeed, in the long run, be found compatible with the existence of a society of law and order, may well be doubted.

It is to be noticed that the jury in the case, to reach the foregone conclusion they had resolved upon, was forced to invent a theory of defense for themselves. The one presented by Cole's counsel broke down utterly. It was at first alleged that Hiscock had committed a rape on Cole's wife. That was abandoned, and it was then said that he had attempted it, but failed. This, too, was thrown aside, and then it was alleged that his offense was simple adultery, the wife, of course, being an assenting party. But all these pleas were thrown out, and then it was insisted that, in consequence of a hurt in the war, Cole's mental faculties were impaired, and he had become virtually insane. Various acts and mental moods, at various times, were proved to sustain this theory, and a good deal of stress was laid upon it.

But the jury made short work with them all. They rejected them all as so much rubbish. It was not important to show that Cole ever had been insane before or after the killing of Hiscock, but only at that precise time. Having fixed upon the result, the verdict they wished to reach, the jury fitted the theory to the necessities of the case. They paid no heed to evidence—they did not need it. They were quite equal to the emergency themselves. During all the time Cole was making his preparations to kill Hiscock—while he was procuring a pistol, arranging his plans, writing letters to screen himself and travelling to find his victim, he was perfectly sane; the instant after the murder, he becomes sane again—but at the moment of stepping up behind Hiscock and shooting him through the head, the jury have doubts whether he was perfectly sane or not; and, therefore, he goes free!

If one man wants to kill another for any reason whatever, without being hung or punished for it, we see nothing now in the way. The Albany jury has made murder easy and safe. That is, it would be so, if it could be supposed that such another jury could ever be got together again, for the trial of such a crime.

Facts for the South.

From the N. Y. Tribune.

What deters immigrants from going South is, if we can trust the Mobile *Tribune*, "the chicken-stealing negro and the Treasury-robbing carpet-bagger." And the *Tribune* goes on to say of the latter:—"There is not a right minded man, North or South, but knows that every one of these men, by the usurpations of which he has been guilty, is deserving of death. Men who steal offices from the people, and appropriate the people's money contrary to their wishes, deserve the penalty of death. Any Southern man might put one of these wretches to death, and retain afterward a conscience as clear as if he had merely killed a snake, and yet not a single one of them has been so much as bastinadoed for the public crimes he daily commits." Such being the condition of things in the South, Northern immigrants desirous of earning an honest living refuse to come. But still they are invited to come, the field is tempting, and "if General Grant does not make the carpet-baggers behave, they will all form a White Soil party that will."

Such language does the Southern people immense harm, and the reason assigned for the refusal of Northern men to immigrate South is so far from the truth that if there were no carpet-baggers and no negroes, and if the country was entirely peaceful, the Northern people would not go thither now, because they are not ready. There are large quantities of Western land which can be taken up under the Homestead law, or which can be had of railroads, or be bought, second-hand, at lower prices than Southern lands are offered for. Until there is a population west of the Mississippi greater than in the whole South, there will be comparatively little immigration southward.

The considerations of climate, or, what is the same thing, health, of rich soil, of long lines of railroad, and congenial society, make inducements such as the South cannot offer either to the people of the Northern States or to Europeans. These are facts which the Southern people will do well to consider. The best thing they can do is to go to work—to call in and create skill, to live in peace, to multiply and replenish, and they will find use for all their lands. After they shall have fairly tried to live within themselves and failed, it will be time enough to call upon Northern people; but be it remembered that the North will respond to no invitation until these back lands are peopled—that is, until there are people to spare.

"Blood Tells."

From "Brick" Pomeroy's N. Y. Democrat.

At a meeting of Puritans in Boston last week, one of the speakers remarked—it must have been an inadvertence—that "it 'was blood' that told in *civilization* as well as in the *pugilistic ring*." To our mind this is coupling two very incongruous things. But it seems they view it differently down East. Perhaps this is what they call "muscular Christianity." Then, again, about that "blood." The only "blood" held in any esteem down there is negro blood, and we have never learned that in that there was any element of civilization—certainly, in all the history of the race it never civilized a single human being. These people are talking worse nonsense than ever, unless they are really abandoning their false theories and coming to acknowledge the superiority of "blood" of the master race of the world, which they have so long and so fatally denied. If this be what was meant by the remark we have cited above, it is an omen of good, and a sign of reaction which the friends of truth cannot do otherwise than rejoice at. We are not sure that it may not be profitable to give these people our careful attention. It may be that the seed which the positive Democracy has been sowing is preparing to bring forth fruit. It will soon or later spring into life and yield an abundant harvest. The time may be nearer at hand than we have supposed. Friends, let us be of good cheer.

Y. P. M.
Y. P. M.
Y. P. M.

YOUNG'S PURE MALT WHISKY.
YOUNG'S PURE MALT WHISKY.
YOUNG'S PURE MALT WHISKY.

There is no question relative to the merits of the celebrated Y P M. It is the purest quality of Whisky manufactured from the best grain and sold by the Philadelphia market and it is sold at the low rate of $3 per gallon, or $1 25 per quart, at the salesrooms,

No. 700 PASSYUNK ROAD,
11 5 2m] PHILADELPHIA.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

WRIGHT'S ALCONATED GLYCERIN Tablet of Solidified Glycerin tends to preserve the skin from dryness and wrinkles, imparts a wonderful degree of softness and delicacy to the complexion, and whiteness to the skin; is an excellent dentitrice, grateful to the taste and tonic to the mouth and gums; imparts sweetness to the breath, and renders the teeth beautifully white. For sale by all druggists. R. & G. A. WRIGHT, No. 624 CHESNUT Street. 2 4f

UNION LEAGUE HOUSE, BROAD STREET.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 7, 1868.

The Annual Meeting of the UNION LEAGUE OF PHILADELPHIA will be held at the LEAGUE HOUSE on MONDAY EVENING, December 14, at 7 o'clock, at which meeting there will be an Election for Officers and Directors for the ensuing year.

12 7 7t GEORGE H. BOKER, Secretary.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY, TREASURER'S DEPARTMENT.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., December 3, 1868.

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.

The second instalment on the new stock subscribed for under resolution of the Board of Directors of May, 1868, is now due.

Unless paid on or before the 15th instant the instalment will not draw its proportion of dividend due May, 1869, and those paying up ALL the remaining instalments will receive full dividends in May next.

THOMAS T. FIRTH,
12 3 11t Treasurer.

CITY TREASURER'S OFFICE, PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 1, 1868.

NOTICE.—The Semi-annual Interest on the five and six per cent. loans of the City of Philadelphia due January 1, 1869, will be paid on and after that date.

Loans maturing January, 1869, will be paid on presentation, interest ceasing from date of maturity.

The ordinance of Councils approved May 9, 1868, directing that "all certificates of city loan shall be registered previous to the payment of the interest," will be strictly adhered to at the payment of the interest due January, 1869, to both resident and non-resident loan-holders.

JOSEPH N. PEIRSOL,
12 3 27t City Treasurer.

PUBLIC NOTICE — DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC HIGHWAYS, OFFICE OF CHIEF COMMISSIONER, FIFTH Street (west side), below Chesnut.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 18, 1868.

All persons interested in the construction of the Sewer on the line of Washington avenue from Broad street to Seventeenth street, and on Eleventh and Twelfth streets, will take notice that the bills on the final estimate are about to be made out in favor of the contractor; and all persons having claims against the same for labor or material will present them for payment at this office.

MAHLON H. DICKINSON,
12 3 th3t Chief Commissioner of Highways.

OFFICE OF THE LEHIGH COAL AND NAVIGATION COMPANY. TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

PHILADELPHIA Dec. 8 1868

Coupons due on the 15th instant on the gold loan of this company, will be paid in coin at their office on and after that date.

Holders of ten or more coupons are requested to present them and receive therefor receipts payable on the 15th.

SOLOMON SHEPHERD
12 8 1w Treasurer.

WIRE GUARDS,

FOR STORE FRONTS, ASYLUMS, FACTORIES, ETC.

Patent Wire Railing Iron Bedsteads. Ornamental Wire Work, Paper Makers' Wires, and every variety of Wire Work, manufactured by

B. WALKER & SONS,
2 mwf No. 11 North SIXTH Street.

218 & 220 S. FRONT ST. HENRY S. HANNIS & CO. 218 & 220 S. FRONT ST

OFFER TO THE TRADE, IN LOTS,

FINE RYE AND BOURBON WHISKIES, IN BOND Of 1865, 1866, 1867, and 1868.

ALSO, FREE FINE RYE AND BOURBON WHISKIES, Of GREAT AGE, ranging from 1864 to 1845.

Liberal contracts will be entered into for lots, in bond at Distillery, of this years' manufacture

FINANCIAL.

SMITH, RANDOLPH & CO. BANKERS PHILA'A N. YORK

Dealers in all Government Securities.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE

For Sale on London, Frankfort, Paris, Etc.

We issue Letters of credit on Messrs. JAMES W. TUCKER & CO., Paris,

AVAILABLE FOR TRAVELLERS USE THROUGHOUT THE WORLD.

Having now direct private communications by wire between our New York and Philadelphia Offices, we are constantly in receipt of all quotations from New York, and are prepared to execute all orders with promptness in STOCKS, BONDS, and GOLD.

SMITH, RANDOLPH & CO.,

S. W. corner THIRD and CHESNUT Sts.,
11 28 PHILADELPHIA.

WM. PAINTER & CO.,

BANKERS AND DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,

No. 36 South THIRD Street.

PHILADELPHIA,

AGENTS FOR

The Union Pacific Railroad Co

AND

Central Pacific Railroad Co

We have on hand THE FIRST MORTGAGE SIX PER CENT. GOLD INTEREST BONDS of both Companies, for sale or Exchange for Government Securities.

Pamphlets, with Maps, Reports, and full information furnished on application. 6 1tf

UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS At 102, AND ACCRUED INTEREST.

CENTRAL PACIFIC RAILROAD FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS At 103, AND ACCRUED INTEREST.

FOR SALE BY

DE HAVEN & BRO.

No. 40 SOUTH THIRD STREET,
6 23 PHILADELPHIA.

BANKING HOUSE OF

JAY COOKE & CO.

Nos. 112 and 114 South THIRD Street, PHILADELPHIA.

Dealers in all Government Securities.
Old 5-20s Wanted in Exchange for New.
A Liberal Difference allowed.
Compound Interest Notes Wanted.
Interest Allowed on Deposits.
COLLECTIONS MADE. STOCKS bought and sold on Commission.
Special business accommodations reserved for ladies.
We will receive applications for Policies of Life Insurance in the National Life Insurance Company of the United States. Full information given at our office.

GLENDINNING, DAVIS & CO.,

No. 48 South THIRD Street,

PHILADELPHIA.

GLENDINNING, DAVIS & AMORY,

No. 2 NASSAU St., New York,

BANKERS AND BROKERS.

Direct telegraphic communication with the New York Stock Boards from the Philadelphia Office. 12 2tf

BRANDY, WHISKY, WINE, ETC.

CARSTAIRS & McCALL.

Nos. 126 WALNUT and 21 GRANITE Sts.,

IMPORTERS OF

Brandies, Wines, Gin, Olive Oil, Etc. Etc.,

AND

COMMISSION MERCHANTS FOR THE SALE OF

PURE OLD RYE, WHEAT, AND BOURBON WHISKIES. 6 1tf

SONOMA WINE COMPANY

Established for the sale of

Pure California Wines.

This Company offer for sale pure California Wines.

WHITE, CATAWBA, SHERRY, ANGELICA | CLARET, PORT, MUSCATEL, CHAMPAGNE,

AND

PURE GRAPE BRANDY,

Wholesale and retail, all of their own growing, and warranted to contain nothing but the pure juice of the grape.

Depot No. 29 BANK Street, Philadelphia.
HAHN & QUAIN, Agents. 12 1tf

FINANCIAL.

STERLING & WILDMAN,

BANKERS AND BROKERS,

No. 110 South THIRD Street,

AGENTS FOR SALE OF

First Mortgage Bonds of Rockford, Rock Island, and St. Louis Railroad,

Interest SEVEN PER CENT., clear of all taxes payable in GOLD August and February, for sale 97½ and accrued interest in currency. Also

First Mortgage Bonds of the Danville Hazleton, and Wilkesbarre Railroad.

Interest SEVEN PER CENT., CLEAR OF ALL TAXES payable April and October, for sale at 80 and accrued interest.

Pamphlets with maps, reports, and full information of these roads always on hand for distribution.

DEALERS in Government Bonds, Gold, Silver Coupons, etc.

STOCKS of all kinds bought and sold on commission in New York and Philadelphia. 11 3 tuths

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, ETC.

1868. CLOTH HOUSE. 1868.

STRAWBRIDGE & CLOTHIER

Wish to keep before the public the fact that they aim to keep the largest and most varied stock of all descriptions of

CLOTHS

TO BE FOUND IN PHILADELPHIA.

MEN'S COATINGS AND CASSIMERES, GOODS FOR BOYS' WEAR, LADIES' CLOAKINGS OF EVERY KIND, Always on hand.

STRAWBRIDGE & CLOTHIER

CENTRAL CLOTH HOUSE,

COR. EIGHTH AND MARKET STREETS,
9 28 PHILADELPHIA

BOOTS AND SHOES.

HAVING ALTERED AND ENLARGED MY store, No. 230 N. NINTH Street, I invite attention to my increased stock (of my own manufacture) of fine BOOTS, SHOES, GAITERS, Etc., of the latest styles, and at the lowest prices.

9 16 3m ERNEST SOPP.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, ETC.

LEWIS LADOMUS & CO.
DIAMOND DEALERS & JEWELERS.
WATCHES, JEWELRY & SILVER WARE.
WATCHES and JEWELRY REPAIRED.
802 Chestnut St., Phila.

Watches,

Diamonds,

Jewelry,

Solid Silver & Plated Ware.

WEDDING RINGS.

We have for a long time made a specialty of

Solid 18-Karat Fine Gold Wedding and Engagement Rings,

And in order to supply immediate wants, we keep A FULL ASSORTMENT OF SIZES always on hand.

FARR & BROTHER,
MAKERS,
11 13mth[rp] No. 324 CHESNUT St., below Fourth.

ESTABLISHED 1828.

HOLIDAY PRESENTS.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, CLOCKS, SILVERWARE, and FANCY GOODS.

G. W. RUSSELL,
No. 22 NORTH SIXTH STREET,
9 29] PHILADELPHIA.

JOHN CRUMP,

CARPENTER AND BUILDER,

Shops: No. 213 LODGE Street, and No. 1733 CHESNUT Street,
PHILADELPHIA.

COTTON AND FLAX.
SAIL DUCK AND CANVAS,
Of all numbers and brands.
Tent, Awning, Trunk, and Wagon Cover Duck.
Also, Paper Manufacturers' Drier Felts, from one to several feet wide; Paulins, Belting, Sail Twine, etc
JOHN W. EVERMAN & CO.,
No. 109 JONES' Alley.

NEWS SUMMARY.

City Affairs.

—The grand jury yesterday returned a true bill against George S. Twitchell and wife for the murder of Mrs. Mary E. Hill.

—Last evening, in the Church of the Evangelists, Catharine street, above Seventh, Bishop B. Wistar Morris administered the rite of Confirmation, being assisted in the ceremonies by the Rev. Samuel Durborow, rector of the parish, and Rev. Messrs. Meyers, Ward, Furey, and Quinan.

—An adjourned meeting of citizens and residents of North Broad street, favorable to the running of omnibuses on that thoroughfare, was held on Tuesday at No. 909 North Broad street. A permanent organization was effected by the election of J. C. Moore, Esq., as president and James N. Havens, secretary. A committee on charter and to inquire into the cost of such a line as desired, comprising J. C. Moore, Andrew Hague, J. W. Havens, and William Hamilton, was appointed. After the transaction of some minor business, the meeting adjourned until Tuesday night next at 9 o'clock.

—About 5 o'clock last evening, Elliott C. Porter, of the firm of C. C. Porter & Co., No. 924 Spring Garden street, dealers in ladies' dress trimmings, etc., committed suicide by shooting himself through the heart with a pistol. He had been in business a few weeks, was unmarried, and resided at No. 1028 Ogden street. So far as is known there was no cause for the act, unless it was attributable to his having partaken freely of whisky punch during the day, which was very unusual for him. His business affairs seemed to be in a satisfactory condition, and he was in good health and remarkably good spirits just immediately before he shot himself. He had gone into the yard attached to the store only a few minutes previously, and upon his return, as he reached the counter, he placed the pistol to his breast and discharged it. Falling backward upon the floor he expired almost immediately. A physician, who was at once summoned, finding no pulse. Deceased was twenty years old, son of a gentleman of means now in Europe. He was of good moral character, an attendant at one of the churches, and his self-destruction is difficult to be accounted for. The pistol he used was one he kept in the store for self-protection.

PHILLIPS.

He Discourses on Daniel O'Connell.

Concert Hall was well filled last evening on the occasion of the lecture by Wendell Phillips, of Massachusetts. The subject was "Daniel O'Connell." On being introduced to the audience by Robert J. Purvis, Esq., the lecturer received considerable applause. He started out by saying that he was to speak of Daniel O'Connell, the great Irish agitator, and had been induced to get a sketch of his career for the purpose of doing a little, which such an opportunity allowed, to wear out the prejudice of race, and if possible to lift public opinion to a just appreciation of agitation and agitators. The prejudice of race is the most difficult to eradicate in a Saxon community; for if there be any other characteristic more prominent than another in the race to which we belong, it is race pride. We are the most arrogant, the most unjust, and the most imperious and overbearing of any race known in history. The one great danger of our constitutional existence as a nation has sprung out of race hate. Men have been accustomed to look upon the negro question as the one narrow and insignificant emanation of a few men and women, but the historian will find no debate worth preserving, no epoch worth noting, no great danger worth remembering, that does not grow out of this danger. After spending some time in recommending the adoption of the negro suffrage question, the speaker said that he had singled O'Connell out of the great agitators because he was marvellously above all the others, and was distinguished by the fact that he did the most with the least means. He then dwelt a long time upon the many cases of injustice which had been heaped upon the Irish people in order to abolish and debase the nationality of Ireland, and then reviewed the acts of the many prominent Irishmen who had attempted to break the yoke of English oppression. In 1791 the English oppressors began relaxing their cruelties, and O'Connell stood before the omnipotence of Great Britain pledged by the motives and habits of three hundred years of oppression. His means were five millions of the most ignorant, disheartened, and poverty-stricken peasantry in the world, but he made use of the great idea of Samuel Adams—that of agitation. So great did he prove that his oppressors tried every means to get rid of him, and even went so far as to get him into a duel. The speaker then related the manner in which O'Connell, after making up his quarrel with Shields, commenced his idea of agitation, of his soliciting a tribute of one penny a week from every Irishmen the world over, with which he established journals, through which he advocated the claims of the Irish people, of his proceeding from town to town addressing the people, until he was stopped by an edict prohibiting any political meetings in Ireland. This O'Connell evaded by talking with his friends over the dining-table. He was so persistent that, with his rent of £20,000 a year, he threatened the landholders that if they turned out the peasantry from their houses he would buy up their mortgages and drive them from their palaces. Europe and America had eloquent men, but none so wonderful as O'Connell. With this eloquence he had a magnificent physique, a consummate grace, and his audiences were provoked that he made no effort. The speaker gave a review of his life as a member of the House of Commons, and spoke of the wonderful command he had over his followers, none of whom had ever committed an offense to drag them before a court. He alluded to the abolition sentiments of O'Connell, and instanced the occasion when Mr. Purvis was introduced to him as an abolitionist. He said no man ought to be an American except he be an abolitionist.

THE MINT.

Its Operations During the Past Year.

The Director of the Philadelphia Mint has issued his annual report, ending June 30, 1868. The deposits of bullion at the Mint and branches during the fiscal year were as follows: Gold, $25,472,894·82; silver, $1,693 423·88, Total deposits, $27,166,318 70. Deducting from this total the deposits of bullion or bars made at one branch of the Mint and deposited at another for coinage, the amount will be $24,591,-325·84. The coinage for the same period was as follows:—Gold coin pieces, 976,539; value, $18,114,425; unparted and fine gold bars, $6 025,-810·66; silver coin pieces, 3,321 067; value, $1,136,750; silver bars, $456,235·48; nickel-copper and bronze coinage pieces, 45,438,000; value, $1,713,385. Total number of pieces struck, 49 735,840. Total value of coinage, $27,447,606·54. The distribution of the bullion received at the Mint and branches was as follows:—At Philadelphia, gold deposited, $4,043,048·03; gold coined, $3,864,425; fine gold bars, $98 848·03; silver deposits and purchases, $342 635·72; silver coined, $314,750; silver bars, $6 729·94; nickel—copper and bronze coinage, value—$1,713,385. Total deposits of gold and silver, $4 385,684 35. Total coinage, $5,892,560. It is proper to remark that coinage operations were suspended at the Mint during the first three months of the fiscal year, for the purpose of making extensive repairs of the machinery, furnaces, and fixtures, which had become absolutely necessary. The coinage, therefore, of nickel, copper, and bronze represents, in point of fact, only nine months' operations. The Director says that experience proves that coinage can be executed at the principal Mint at less expense than any other point in the country. And as the means of safely transporting coin and bullion from and to every part of the Union have greatly multiplied within the past quarter century, there appears to be no necessity for going to the expense of reviving the three Branch Mints in the Southern States, and therefore they might as well be disposed of. A new Branch Mint edifice is about to be erected at San Francisco on a scale commensurate with the demand of the important bullion interests of the Pacific States. When this institution shall have been completed, it will, with the Mint at Philadelphia, be sufficient for the prompt execution of coinage of our country, and no other Mints for coinage will therefore be necessary.

The Director recommends that provision be made for the reduction and redemption of the inferior coins, by creating a fund for redemption out of the proits of such coinage. The inferior coinage consists of two different alloys, namely, a one and two cent piece of bronze (95 per cent. copper, 3 per cent. tin, 2 per cent. zinc), and a three and five cent piece of nickel and copper (25 per cent. nickel and 75 per cent. copper). There is no reason for continuing the coinage of the two cent piece, and the law authorizing its issue should be repealed. The net profits arising from the minor coinage and paid into the Treasury of the United States during the fiscal year amount to $1,300,000. The purchase of the nickel-copper cents, composed of 88 per cent. copper and 12 per cent. nickel, still continues, payment being made in the three and five cent. nickel coins. The amount purchased to the close of the fiscal year was $260,482·04. This operation results in a small profit to the United States, and serves to reduce the redundancy of cent coins.

On the subject of international coinage the Director says:—There is a question in it on which men of science and men of business are totally at variance; it is the main question, whether there should be a unification of currency, and there are weighty arguments on each side. But there is one view of the matter which has not been duly considered. In this proposed unity every country is called upon to make a concession except France and those already in conformity with her. If we take part it must be at the expense of a great recoinage, and so with England; but France is supposed to be right already, because her coin, the 20-franc piece, is of such a weight that it cannot be expressed in decimals. It is precisely 6 14-31 grains, a most impracticable and unscientific figure. Nor would the 25 franc piece, the counterpart of the proposed pound sterling, and half eagle, make any better show. It is not fit to be measured, either by grams or grains. The history of this matter, how it came to be so, offers no apology for perpetuating such an awkwardness. It has therefore been well suggested to take for the proposed 25 franc piece, or half eagle, or pound sterling, the neat and concise standard of 81 decigrams (or 8·1 grams), which has also the merit of being exactly equal to 125 grains. This would make so small a difference from the present French standard, that it would probably avoid the necessity of a recoinage there; and so the difference of value in the British sovereign would be so slight as to obviate a recoinage, were it not that the present standard of fineness, eleven-twelfths, is out of the line of unification. This small change would not affect the earth's quadrant, nor any point of science; it would certainly tend to consummate the business; and it is little enough to ask that France, Belgium, and Italy should do something towards simplicity and uniformity of standards. Indeed, without a spirit of concession all around, the scheme seems not likely to be carried through. The British Commission on International Coinage have recently made their report to Parliament, and it is important to note the conclusions at which they arrive after a careful and able investigation. They say, "We entertain no doubt that a uniform system of coins, as well as a uniform system of weights and measures, would be productive of great general advantage." And further, "We do not consider it necessary that any measures for the assimilation of the currencies should be postponed until steps are also taken for the assimilation of weights and measures." But upon full view of the circumstances they "do not recommend that this country should merely adopt a gold coin of the value of 25 francs to be substituted for the sovereign." In fine, they think the whole matter should receive further consideration in a general monetary conference.

Domestic Affairs.

—Gold closed yesterday at 135¾.

—The thermometer stood at zero in Chicago yesterday.

—Gold Chicago speculators are enjoying a corner in pork and lard.

—The Gettysburg Cemetery Association met in Washington yesterday.

—General Z. B. Vance has been elected Grand Master of the Masons of North Carolina.

—The Annual Council of the North Carolina Friends of Temperence is in session at Raleigh.

—The yacht-race challenge of Mr. Asbury, of London, has been accepted for two American yachts.

—The death sentence of Christian Gorlies, of Buffalo, has been commuted to imprisonment for life.

—A brick stable in New York was blown down by the high wind yesterday. A boy was killed by the falling walls.

—General Grant was the recipient of a magnificent reception at the residence of Marshall O. Roberts, in New York, last evening.

—The Academy of Letters and Fine Arts was organized in New York on Tuesday night. J. Lothrop Motley was chosen President.

—The Commissioner of Emigration at San Francisco has sued the Pacific Mail Steamship Company for a violation of the Passenger act, placing the penalties at $5,000,000.

—In the special term of the New York Supreme Court yesterday, there was dissolved an injunction restraining Judge Davies from acting as Receiver of the Erie Railroad, thus muddling more than ever the proverbial Erie muddle.

—Advices have been received at the State Department, representing that Chili and all the South American republics, together with Spain, accept the plan of a convention of plenipotentiaries at Washington, for the restoration of peace.

—In the House of Representatives yesterday the President's Message was received and read, when Mr. Washburne called attention to the portion relating to the payment of the public debt, and protested against it as plain repudiation, "a disgrace to the country and the Chief Magistrate who sent such a message." Mr. Broomall offered a resolution denouncing the financial sentiment of the message, and declaring against all forms and degrees of repudiation. Mr. Schenck, of Ohio, proposed that the message be simply laid on the table, without reference and without printing, and desired to submit a motion to that effect. Mr. Washburne modified his motion so as to have no extra copies printed, which was agreed to—yeas 128, nays 28. The Senate bill removing the disabilities of Judge Moses, of South Carolina, was concurred in. The Virginia Election bill was passed, with the amendment fixing the time on the fourth Thursday in May. Mr. Robinson's resolution, offered yesterday, asking the President for information as to the Fenian prisoners in Ireland, was adopted. Adjourned.

Foreign Affairs.

HAVANA, Dec. 9.—Professor De Lessior, of Kingston, Jamaica, who, a long time in advance announced the days on which earthquakes would visit St. Thomas, Chili, and Peru, announces that there will be an earthquake in California, and in the vicinity, on the 9th and 11th of December.

The steamer Moro Castle, from New York December 3, arrived to-day.

The *Diario* publishes an account of another battle at Gautime, near Santiago de Cuba. It says the rebels were defeated, with a loss of sixty killed and two hundred wounded. The loss among the Government troops is not stated.

Trade in the island is very dull, and a complete stagnation prevails in all the markets.

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 9.—The following are additional particulars of the loss of the Hibernia:—The principal cause of the disaster was the breaking of the screw shaft inside the screw-pipe. The screw got loose and damaged the stern post and pipe, causing a fearful leak, through which a large volume of water rushed into the hold.

Every attempt was made to save the ship, but a strong gale prevailed at the time, with a heavy sea, and it was found impossible to stop the leak. The steamer was rapidly settling, when the boats were lowered and the passengers and crew were all embarked. Excellent order was maintained by the ship's officers, who kept the crew under complete control and prevented all panic among the passengers. The two boats previously reported saved were picked up by the ship Star of Hope, bound for Aberdeen.

The captain of the Hibernia was landed at John O'Groat's House. The following is a list of those saved:—Passengers—Messrs. Bethel, Cox, Brewster, Robinson, Mason, Forbes, Devinney, Rogers, Richart, Holin, Moser, Austin, McGowan, McIntosh, Irvine, Revs. G. MacPheely, and J. O'Connor. Madames Bethel, Cox, Webb, Melvine, Morrill, McGowan, Musser, Boyle, Rogerson, Campbell, McGowen, and two children. Crew—Captain Munroe, Dr. Barclay, Purser William Brown, and twenty-one others.

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 9.—The following named persons, who were on board the ill-fated steamer Hibernia were saved in the captain's and boatswain's boats:—Cabin passengers—A. Mason, Miss Rogerson, Catharine Boyle, George C. Forbes, Mrs. E. Morrell, Ann Webb, John A. Bethel, Mrs. Bethel, Patrick Brosher, Mrs. D. N. Meloro, John Robinson, Bernard M. Feely, M. O'Connor, Josiah Cooke and wife. Steerage passengers—Messrs. Campbell, Deveny, Rogers, Rickert, Bohn, Mosier, McGown, wife, child and infant, Austin, McIntosh and Irvine.

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 9.—The ship John Duncan, from St. John, N. B., for Liverpool, capsized in the Atlantic and was lost. The captain, his wife, and nine of the crew were drowned.

LONDON, Dec. 9.—The following appointments are officially announced:—Goschen, President of the Poor Law Board; Marquis of Huntington, Postmaster-General; Layard, President of the Board of Trade. Henry A. Bruce has accepted the appointment of Home Secretary.

The *Daily Telegraph* says Mr. Gladstone's Cabinet is now ready to consider any counter-proposals made by the United States. The *Telegraph* adds that confidence in Lord Clarendon to carry out the negotiations is undoubted. The concessions made by Lord Stanley are an earnest of the spirit animating English politicians in dealing with this matter. All that can be honorably granted will be. America can accept no less and desires no more.

PARIS, Dec. 9.—The editor and publisher of the *Revue Politique* have been fined 1000f. each for publishing and encouraging subscriptions for the Baudin monument, and each printer of the above-named paper was fined 500f.

VIENNA, Dec. 9.—The Emperor has issued a manifesto, addressed to the army, in which he says:—"The country wants peace, which we must maintain. I am satisfied with the laws recently adopted for the reorganization of the army throughout the empire. Austria and Hungary are now equally interested in the grandeur and security of the Empire. It is my wish that the army, navy, and landwehr ever remain truly united."

MADRID, Dec. 9—M. Morge has been appointed commandant at Havana, vice Madonado.

Communication with Cadiz is interrupted. It is said that many families are about to leave here. The insurgents demand an armistice, which will probably be granted, and they be allowed to evacuate the city. The Hotel de Ville and many adjoining houses are now held by the insurgents.

MADRID, Dec. 9.—The *Gazette* of this city says the report of the suppression of the armed Republican demonstrations at Cadiz a few days ago was premature. At the last accounts the insurgents were still in arms, and were attempting to make terms with the Government troops under a flag of truce.

BERLIN, Dec. 9.—Count Bismark, in the Prussian House of Deputies, to-day, assented to the proposal to carry the expense of the foreign affairs of North Germany to the Budget, after 1870.

In answer to the proposition that Prussia should follow the liberal example of Austria, he asserted that the Prussian people had enjoyed all the liberties now inaugurated by Austria for over twenty years.

PESTH, Dec. 9.—The Hungarian Parliament closed its sessions to-day.

The New York Central Railroad.

ALBANY, Dec. 9.—No excitement or interest is felt here in regard to the Central Railroad election for Directors. The polls will be closed at 2 o'clock. Up to this hour the following is the only ticket which has been voted for Directors:—Cornelius Vanderbilt, Daniel Torrance, William H. Vanderbilt, Horace F. Clark, James H. Banker, Augustus Schell, Samuel F. Barber, Henry Baxter, Joseph Harker, and William A. Kissam, all of New York; Chester W. Chapin, Springfield, Mass.; Amasa Stone, Jr., of Cleveland; and James H. Jay, Detroit.

Proposed Yacht Race.

NEW YORK, Dec. 9.—Commodore Stebbins and Vice-Commodore Bennett have accepted a challenge given by Mr. Asbury, of London, to sail against his schooner yacht Cambria, the former with the Phantom and the latter with the Dauntless.

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS.

—Boston celebrated St. Cecilia's day.

—They say the Patent Office is demoralized, although it is a "model" department.

—Paris velocipedists grease their wheels with cockroach oil.

—O'Baldwin is again at large on bail and promise of good behavior.

—Colfax missed a train on his wedding day, and almost lost his wife.

—Mr. James Monorieff has Ruskin as competitor for Carlyle's chair at Edinburgh University.

—Thirty-one deer and one panther is the record of one day's hunting in Florida.

—A gay youth of sixty is sued by an Indiana maiden of fifty for breach of promise of marriage.

—A Londoner advertises for a "haunted house," for which he will pay a good price if the ghost is lively.

—A deceased Mason is revealing the mysteries of the Order through his daughter, a medium, and tells all he knows for twenty-five cents.

—A Texas woman married the murderer of her husband three days after the deed was done, and now she is likely to be again a widow in a few weeks.

—The speculators are watching for the opening of the box office at Booth's new theatre, but it is found that all the seats for the first night can be sold without giving them a chance.

—A Tennessee official recently offered $50 for the scalp of a Ku-Klux. He was waited on by a party of forty, who offered him the opportunity to make his selection from the heads, but he didn't care to just then.

MEDICAL.

RHEUMATISM

RHEUMATISM,

NEURALGIA

Warranted Permanently Cured.
Warranted Permanently Cured.
Without Injury to the System.
Without Iodide, Potassia, or Colchicum By Using Inwardly Only

DR. FITLER'S

GREAT RHEUMATIC REMEDY,

For Rheumatism and Neuralgia in all its forms.

The only standard, reliable, positive, infallible permanent cure ever discovered. It is warranted to contain nothing hurtful or injurious to the system.
WARRANTED TO CURE OR MONEY REFUNDED
WARRANTED TO CURE OR MONEY REFUNDED
Thousands of Philadelphia references of cures. Prepared at

No. 29 SOUTH FOURTH STREET,

8 22 stuthsf BELOW MARKET.

PRIZES CASHED IN ROYAL HAVANA, KENTUCKY, and MISSOURI LOTTERIES Circulars sent and information given. JOSEPH BATES, No 76 BROADWAY, New York Post Office Box, 4264. 11 18 1m

MARINE TELEGRAPH.

For additional Marine News see First Page.

ALMANAC FOR PHILADELPHIA—THIS DAY.
SUN RISES ..... 7 14 MOON RISES 3 19
SUN SETS ..... 4 42 HIGH WATER 11 49

PHILADELPHIA BOARD OF TRADE.
SAMUEL E. STOKES, GEO. N. TATHAM, ANDREW WHEELER, } MONTHLY COMMITTEE.

MOVEMENTS OF OCEAN STEAMERS.

FOR AMERICA.

City of Cork	Liverpool	New York	Nov. 21
Palmyra	Liverpool	New York	Nov. 24
Pennsylvania	Liverpool	New York	Nov. 25
Britannia	Glasgow	New York	Nov. 27
Helena	London	New York	Nov. 28
Cuba	Liverpool	New York	Nov. 30
Tarifa	Liverpool	New York	Dec. 1
Manhattan	Liverpool	New York	Dec. 1
Main	Southampton	New York	Dec. 1
C. of Paris	Liverpool	New York	Dec. 2
The Queen	Liverpool	New York	Dec. 2
New York	Liverpool	Portland	Dec. 3
Cimbria	Southampton	New York	Dec. 3
Europa	Brest	New York	Dec. 5

FOR EUROPE.

Tripoli	New York	Liverpool	Dec. 10
Deutschland	New York	Bremen	Dec. 10
Pereire	New York	Havre	Dec. 12
France	New York	Liverpool	Dec. 12
Caledonia	New York	Glasgow	Dec. 12
Atalanta	New York	London	Dec 12
C. of Antwerp	New York	Liverpool	Dec. 12
Saxonia	New York	Bremen	Dec. 12
Manhattan	New York	Portland	Dec. 12
Holsatia	New York	Hamburg	Dec. 15
C. of N. York	New York	Liverpool	Dec. 15
C. of Washington	New York	Liverpool	Dec. 15
City of Paris	New York	Liverpool	Dec. 19

COASTWISE, DOMESTIC, ETC.

Columbia	New York	Havana	Dec. 10
Wyoming	Philada	Savannah	Dec. 12
Cortes	New York	New Orleans	Dec. 14
Pioneer	Philada	Wilmington	Dec. 19
Mississippi	New York	Rio Janeiro	Dec. 23
Louisiana	Philada	New Orleans	Dec. 25
Stars and Stripes	Philada	Havana	Dec. 29

Mails are forwarded by every steamer in the regular lines. The steamers for or from Liverpool call at Queenstown, except the Canadian line, which call at Londonderry. The steamers for or from the Continent call at Southampton.

CLEARED YESTERDAY.

Br. barque J. W. Barss, Davison, Cork or Falmouth, C. C. Van Horn.
Brig Almon Rowell, Davis, Portland, Warren & Gregg.
Schr Lamartine, Salisbury, Gloucester, J. E. Bazley & Co.
Schr Everglade, Leland, Boston, do.
Schr Bristol, Wallace, New York, W. P. Clyde & Co.
Str H. L. Gaw, Iler, Baltimore, A. Groves, Jr.
Tug Thos. Jefferson, Allen, for Baltimore, with a tow of barges, W. P. Clyde & Co.

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

Brig J. B. Kirby, Barnard, from Charleston, with lumber, etc., to captain.
Schr Southerner, Darling, from New York, with old iron to A. Purves, Jr.
Schr John Whitby, Henderson, 2 days from Port Penn, Del., with grain to Christian & Co.
Steamer Ann Eliza, Richards, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. P. Clyde & Co.
Steamer E. C. Biddle, McCue, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. P. Clyde & Co.
Tug Thos. Jefferson, Allen, from Baltimore, with a tow of barges to W. P. Clyde & Co.

MEMORANDA.

Steamship Tonawanda, Jennings, hence, at Savannah yesterday.
Steamship Roman, Baker, hence at Boston 8th inst.
Steamship Chas. Thomas, Pratt, at Norfolk 5th inst. from Richmond, and sailed for Philadelphia.
Barque Spes and Fides, Olsen, sailed from Liverpool 25th ult., reported for Galle.
Barque Josephine, Hilton, hence for Hamburg, sailed from Queenstown 26th ult.
Barque Meridian, Long, from Bremen for Philadelphia, passed Deal 26th ult.
Barque Jenny, Hartman, hence for Bremen, passed back of the Goodwins 25th ult.
Barque John Bouton, Lindsay, entered outward at Newcastle 24th ult. for Rio Janeiro and Pernambuco.
Brig Alpha, Partridge, for Philadelphia, sailed from Messina 18th ult.
Schrs Foaming Sea, James, and M. J. Fisher, Fisher, for Philadelphia sailed from Norfolk 5th inst.
Schr D. P. Dixon hence, at Newburyport 6th inst.
Schr Wm. Collyer, Taylor, hence via Delaware Breakwater, with coal for Providence, at New York 8th inst., reports:—On the 7th, experienced a heavy N.E. gale, during which narrowly escaped going ashore on the Romer; carried away fore and main topmasts, main masthead and jibboom; and lost an entire suit of sails. Was towed to the city by the steamer U. S. Grant.
Schr J. W. Hall, Powell, for Philadelphia, cleared at Boston 8th inst.
Schr Four Sisters, Sherill, hence for Boston, at Edgartown 1st inst. and remained 5th.
Schr Ada M. Bird, Merrill, hence for Boston, at Edgartown 3d inst. and remained 5th.
Schr Farragut, Grant, hence, at Portland 7th inst.
Schr Richard Vaux, Veazie, for Philadelphia, cleared at Portland 7th inst.
Schrs Ada Ames, Adams, hence for Boston, and William Hodgdon, hence for Cohasset, at Edgartown evening of 8th inst.
Schr Julia Elizabeth, Candage, hence for Salem, at Edgartown 3d inst., and remained evening of 5th.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

Notice is hereby given that in consequence of the Corton Sand, east coast of England, extending further to the northward, the North Corton buoy has been moved N. ½ W. four cables, and now lies in four and a half fathoms low water, spring tides, with the following marks and bearings, viz:—
The northernmost mill at Yarmouth in line with the house on the inner part of Britannia pier, N. by W. ½ northerly.
The Trinity Lookout at Yarmouth in line with the S.W. part of the militia barracks N.N.W. ½ W.
St. Nicholas Lightvessel, N. ¼ W., distant 9 10ths mile.
South Scroby Spit buoy, NE. by N., easterly, distant 5 10ths mile.
South Scroby buoy, SE. by E. ½ E., distant 8-10ths mile.
NE. Corton buoy, S. by E. ½ E., distant 1 8-10ths mile.
West Corton buoy, SW. by S., distant 1 5 10ths mile.
The East Holm buoy has been moved E. by N. 120 fathoms, and now lies in eight fathoms low water, spring tides, with the following marks and bearings:—
The highest mill at South Town, its full length eastward of Nelson's Monument, N. ¾ W.
The Gas House Chimney at Lowestoft, its length northward of the Lighthouse, W. ½ S., westerly.
Middle Holm buoy, SW. ½ S.
South Corton buoy, E. by N. ¾ N., distant 7-10ths mile.
South Corton Spit buoy, North, Westerly, distant 6-10ths mile.
Holm Elbow buoy, N.NW., westerly, distant 8-10ths mile.

By order, ROBIN ALLEN, Secretary.
Trinity House, London, Nov. 17, 1868.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

HAZARD'S BOOKSTORE
IS NOW AT
No. 722 SANSOM STREET.

A LARGE AND ELEGANT
HOLIDAY STOCK OF ILLUSTRATED WORKS.

BOOKS IN FINE BINDINGS,
CHILDREN'S BOOKS
TOY BOOKS IN LINEN
MOSTLY LONDON EDITIONS, AS CHEAP AS AMERICAN EDITIONS.

Your early inspection is invited while the stock is large and well assorted, at

THE ENGLISH BOOKSTORE,
No. 722 SANSOM STREET,
11 30 1mrp PHILADELPHIA.

Gopsill's Philadelphia Directory for 1869

The subscriber takes this method of informing the inhabitants of Philadelphia that he is about closing the above work for the printers, and earnestly requests all persons whose names have not been taken by the canvassers, or those who have made changes in their firms, places of business or residence, to notify him at the Directory Office, No. 201 S. FIFTH Street, corner of Walnut.
12 8 3t ISAAC COSTA, Compiler.

HAZARD'S ENGLISH BOOKSTORE.—Hazard's Bookstore is becoming synonymous with good books, fine books, elegantly illustrated books, choice editions of standard books, books in rich and tasty bindings, children's books, toy books on linen and paper, books for all trades and people. The stock being almost entirely of London editions, here will be found at all times English Books which cannot be had elsewhere in this city.
Particular attention is invited at the present time from those in search of a really tasty Present for the Holidays to the Elegantly Bound or Illustrated Books in the collection, and the Children's Books, with gay bindings and attractive pictures.
Prices as cheap as American editions, and ranging from the lowest sum to two hundred dollars the volume.
11 6 tf No. 722 SANSOM STREET.

DYEING, SCOURING, ETC.

NEW YORK DYEING AND PRINTING ESTABLISHMENT.
WORKS ON STATEN ISLAND.
Offices, No. 40 N. EIGHTH street, west side, Phila. No. 36 DUANE Street
No. 752 BROADWAY, New York, and Nos. 134 and 136 PIERREPONT Street, Brooklyn.
This old and extensive establishment having been in existence a *half century* are prepared to DYE and CLEANSE Ladies' and Gentlemen's Garments and Piece Goods of every description and fabric in their usually unsurpassed manner.
SAMUEL MARSH, President.
J. T. YOUNG, Secretary. 10 19 mw12m

FURS.

FANCY FURS! FANCY FURS!
GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES.

JOHN FAREIRA,

At his old and well-known FUR HOUSE,

No. 718 ARCH Street,

Is now closing out the balance of his immense assortment of

FANCY FURS,

For Ladies' and Children's wear, at a great reduction of prices.
This stock must all be sold before New Year to make room for great alterations in our establishment next year. The character of my Furs is too well known to require praise.
Remember the name and number.

JOHN FAREIRA,
No. 718 ARCH STREET,
11 30 24t rp PHILADELPHIA.

FURS AT 30 PER CENT. LESS THAN INVOICE PRICES!!
LOUIS GERBER,
No. 825 ARCH Street,
(Half way between Eighth and Ninth, north side), and
No. 234 ARCH Street,
has reduced his splendid stock of FURS 30 PER CENT. LESS THAN INVOICE PRICES.
The Goods have been imported and manufactured by myself, and are warranted to be as represented. 12 9 31rp

GAS FIXTURES, ETC.

CORNELIUS & BAKER,

MANUFACTURERS
OF
GAS FIXTURES,
LAMPS,
BRONZES,
LANTERNS, ETC. ETC.

STORE
No. 710 CHESNUT Street.
MANUFACTORY
No. 821 CHERRY Street,
11 17 tuthsimrp PHILADELPHIA.

PAPER HANGINGS, ETC.

WALL PAPERS.

HENRY S. MATLACK,

Nos. 11 and 13 North NINTH Street,

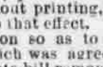
PHILADELPHIA.
IMPORTER AND DEALER IN
FRENCH AND AMERICAN
WALL PAPERS.
ALL ORDERS PERSONALLY ATTENDED TO.
Competent workmen sent to all parts of the country. Work executed at city prices. 9 15 tuthsim

FURNISHING GOODS, SHIRTS, &C.

H. S. K. C.
Harris' Seamless Kid Gloves.
EVERY PAIR WARRANTED.
EXCLUSIVE AGENTS FOR GENTS' GLOVES.
J. W. SCOTT & CO.,
5 27 rp **SO. 814 CHESNUT STREET.**

PATENT SHOULDER-SEAM
SHIRT MANUFACTORY,
AND GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING STORE.
PERFECT FITTING SHIRTS AND DRAWERS made from measurement at very short notice.
All other articles of GENTLEMEN'S DRESS GOODS in full variety.
WINCHESTER & CO.,
11 2 No. 706 CHESNUT Street.

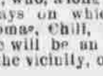
STEAMBOAT LINES.



PHILADELPHIA AND TRENTON Steamboat Line.—The steamboat EDWIN FORREST leaves ARCH Street Wharf, for Trenton, stopping at Tacony, Torresdale, Beverly, Burlington, Bristol, Florence, Robbins' Wharf, and White Hill.

Leaves Arch Street Wharf		Leaves South Trenton.	
Saturday, Dec. 5, don't go		Saturday	Dec. 5, 8½ A.M
Monday, " 7, 7	A.M	Monday, "	7, 11 A.M
Tuesday, " 8, 8	A.M	Tuesday, "	8, 2 M.
Wednday, " 9, 9	A.M	Wednday, "	9, 1 P.M
Thursday, " 10, 9	A.M	Thursday, "	10, 1 P.M
Friday, " 11, 10	A.M	Friday, "	11, 2 P.M

Fare to Trenton, 40 cents each way; intermediate places, 25 cents. 4 11



OPPOSITION TO THE COMBINED RAILROAD AND RIVER MONOPOLY.
Steamer JOHN SYLVESTER will make daily excursions to Wilmington (Sundays excepted), touching at Chester and Marcus Hook, leaving ARCH Street wharf at 9:45 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.; returning, leave Wilmington at 7 A. M. and 12:30 P. M.
Light freights taken.
4 28 tf L. W. BURNS, Captain.

FOR NEW YORK—SWIFT-SURE Transportation Company Despatch and Swift-sure Lines, via Delaware and Raritan Canal, on and after the 18th of March, leaving daily at 12 M. and 5 P. M., connecting with all Northern and Eastern lines.
For freight, which will be taken on accommodating terms, apply to WILLIAM M. BAIRD & CO.,
1 14 No. 132 S. DELAWARE Avenue.

CHROMO-LITHOGRAPHS.

"A REGAL DESSERT."

A new and beautiful Chromo-Lithograph, after a painting by J. W. Peyer, just received by

A. S. ROBINSON,
No. 910 CHESNUT Street,
Who has just received
NEW CHROMOS,
NEW ENGRAVINGS,
NEW FRENCH PHOTOGRAPHS,
NEW DRESDEN ENAMELS
LOOKING GLASSES, Etc.
8 15 tj FREE GALLERY.

TRUSSES.

"SEELEY'S HARD RUBBER TRUSS No. 1347 CHESNUT Street. This Truss correctly applied will cure and retain with ease the most difficult rupture; is always clean, light, easy, safe, and comfortable, used in bathing, fitted to form, never rusts, breaks, soils, becomes limber, or moves from place. No strapping. Hard Rubber Abdominal Supporter, by which the Mothers, Corpulent, and Ladies suffering with Female weakness, will find relief and perfect support; very light, neat, and effectual. Pile Instruments Shoulder Braces, Elastic Stockings for weak limbs, Suspensions, etc. Also, large stock best Leather Trusses, half usual price. Lady in attendance. 12 9 1ywim

GEORGE PLOWMAN,
CARPENTER AND BUILDER,
REMOVED TO No. 134 DOCK Street,
1 1 PHILADELPHIA

AMUSEMENTS.

AMERICAN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
ITALIAN AND GERMAN OPERA.
MUSICAL DIRECTOR.....MAX MARETZEK
SATURDAY AFTERNOON, AT 2 P. M. GRAND MATINEE.
This (Thursday) EVENING, Dec. 10.
LAST NIGHT BUT TWO.
Verdi's Grand Opera,
with the following great cast:—
BALLO IN MASCHERA.
Amelia.....MISS AGATHA STATES
Oscar, a Page.....Miss ISA BELLA McCULLOUGH
Ulrica.....MADAME ROSA GELLINI
Riccardo.....SIGNOR ALESSANDRO BOSETTI
Renardo.....SIGNOR CARLO ORLANDINI
Conspirators } .....SIGNOR BARILI
.....SIGNOR DUBREUIL
In the Ball-room Scene, MADELLE MARIE WEBB will execute one of her favorite dances.
TO-MORROW (Friday) Dec. 11,
LAST NIGHT BUT ONE
IMMENSE OMBNATION OF
ITALIAN AND GERMAN OPERA
ON THE SAME EVENING.
The entire Opera of
LUCREZIA BORGIA.
With the following great cast:—
Lucrezia.....MADAME ANNA DE LA GRANGE
Maffio Orsini.....MADAME CELLINI
Gennaro.....SIGNOR BRIGNOLI
Duke Alfonso.....SIGNOR ANTONUCCI
To be followed by the last act of
FRA DIAVOLO.
MADAME ROTTER.....as.....ZERLINA
THEODOR HABELMANN.....as.....FRA DIAVOLO
JOSEPH HERMANNS.....as.....GIACOMO
In which part he will introduce the English Song, I'M A LOAI, received every where with the greatest enthusiasm.
To conclude with the Grand Military March, composed and conducted in person by
SIGNOR BRIGNOLI,
SATURDAY—GRAND MATINEE.
IL TROVATORE.
MISS STATES, MADAME CELLINI, SIGNORS BRIGNOLI AND ORLANDINI.
SATURDAY EVENING—FAREWELL NIGHT.
DER FREISCHUTZ.
Sung entirely in German.
LA GRANGE, LOTTER, HABELMANN, AND FORMES.
NEW SCENERY,
NEW PROPERTIES, imported expressly for the
WOLF'S GLEN.
Admission, $1. Reserved Seats, 50 cents extra.
Family Circle 50 cents. Amphitheatre, 25 cents.
Tickets and seats can now be secured for any nights at the Academy of Music and Charles Trumpler's Music Store, No. 926 Chesnut street.

CHESNUT STREET THEATRE.
THURSDAY AND FRIDAY NIGHTS,
THE BE-TA CIRCUS TROUPE
THE BEST CIRCUS T

Evening Telegraph

PUBLISHED EVERY AFTERNOON

(SUNDAYS EXCEPTED),

AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH BUILDING,

NO. 108 S. THIRD STREET.

Price, Three Cents per Copy (Double Sheet), or Eighteen Cents per Week payable to the Carrier and Mailed to Subscribers out of the city at Nine Dollars per Annum. One Dollar and Fifty Cents for Two Months, invariably in advance for the period ordered.

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 10, 1868.

Internal Revenue.

THE annual report of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue furnishes a striking illustration of the extent to which taxation has been reduced by recent legislation. In 1866 the internal revenue receipts reached the enormous sum of $310,903,934, and since June of that year Congress has passed five statutes sweeping away taxes which, according to the estimates of the department, would have yielded annually $173,000,000. The full effect of all the reductions was not felt in the fiscal year 1868, when the receipts were $191,180,564 but the Commissioner estimates that in the fiscal year of 1869, when they will all be in force, the internal revenue will amount to $147,000,000. This sum, in addition to the import duties, should be sufficient, under an economical administration, to meet all necessary expenses; and, notwithstanding the faults and deficiencies of the system, it is fortunate that the wants of the Government can be supplied with so little comparative pressure upon the industrial interests of the country. Those who are still disposed to complain should remember that many temporary burdens have already been removed, and that the objects of taxation have been greatly reduced. The appeals with which Democratic orators regaled their hearers during the late campaign, alleging that the people were taxed for every article of clothing, food, furniture, and shelter, were based on fiction rather than on fact, and they had no real foundation in the laws which are now in force. The Republican party, obliged to suddenly provide an enormous revenue, may have committed some mistakes at the outset, but it has certainly shown great promptness in correcting its errors as soon as they became apparent, and it has evinced an earnest desire to impose taxation where it would be least oppressive.

It is to be hoped that as the machinery for the collection of taxes is improved the burdens of the people will be diminished. A considerable portion of the report is devoted to a consideration of this subject, and Mr. Rollins recommends various changes which he thinks will insure a more honest and efficient collection of the internal revenue. He dwells at length upon the mischiefs which have arisen from the appointment of dishonest and corrupt subordinate officers, alleging that "a dishonest gauger or assistant assessor, in many localities, may, undetected, do more wrong to the Government than lies within the power of an assistant treasurer or a foreign minister; yet these offices, through the skilful management of the applicants and their associates, are often devolved upon men of small ability and less integrity, in the very toils of corrupt distillers." He suggests that one of the best remedies for this evil is to be found in the application of the principles of the proposed Civil Service bill, and the appointment of competent and honest persons during good behavior. He is evidently fully convinced that the real execution of the laws must rest, after all, with the minor officers; and he announces this opinion in the declaration that "the corruption of storekeepers, gaugers, and assistant assessors, even when assessors and collectors are above suspicion, will always open sources of ruin to honest tax-payers and loss to the Treasury, which neither the wisest legislation nor the most stringent regulations of the department can close." The Commissioner also recommends the transformation of the Internal Revenue Bureau into an independent department, or, rather, he suggests that a new department should be created, which should supervise the collection of all the national revenues except those derived from lands. The Treasury Department proper would be relieved of all immediate control of the collection of customs, as well as of internal revenue, by this measure.

Among the minor recommendations, one of local interest is the proposition to consolidate the collection districts of the large cities, Philadelphia included, provided authority is granted for the employment of a grade of officers between the assessor and present assistant assessors.

Congress and the Message.

THE President has sent to Congress one of those insolent messages for which he is noted. It not only reflects upon, but openly accuses Congress of exercising illegal power. It denounces the Reconstruction laws as unconstitutional, and urges their repeal. It contains paragraphs which, beyond all doubt, favor repudiation, and are capable of doing the national credit infinite injury. In so many words he announces this atrocious doctrine:—

"It would seem but just and equitable that the six per cent. interest now paid by the Government should be applied to the reduction of the principal in semi-annual instalments, which in sixteen years and eight months would liquidate the entire national debt. Six per cent. in gold would at present rates be equal to nine per cent. in currency, and equivalent to the payment of the debt one and a half times in a fraction less than seventeen years. Thus, in connection with all the other advantages derived from their investment, would afford to the public creditors a fair and liberal compensation for the use of their capital, and with this they should be satisfied."

Not only is it a great outrage in the sentiments it contains, but it is also silly. The proposition to have Senators elected by the people would alter at one blow, and without any good cause, the whole system of representation. In truth, there has never yet been a message transmitted to the Legislative by the Executive Department which is such good cause for shame and regret. In view of the peculiarly disgraceful character of this document, what was the duty of Congress? Was it to act as it did? As soon as that portion which was superlatively out of place was read, it was moved that it be laid on the table. In the House the motion was carried. In the Senate that body adjourned in the midst of the reading, while a motion was pending to dispense with the reading. We cannot, even granting all possible objections against the message, see how such an action can be considered exactly right. Mr. Johnson, as President of the United States, is required by the Constitution to transmit to Congress his views on the condition of the nation. *He is not to state simply facts*, as was said in the House yesterday. He is to give his sentiments and advise Congress what he thinks is proper. Now the fact that he is to give his sentiments implies that he is to have sentiments of his own. Nor we can govern them. If they are treasonably wrong, then he is accountable for them at the High Court of Impeachment. If they are not, any difference between them and those entertained by a majority of either house is no cause for refusing to hear them read. So far as its insolence was concerned, the houses could, and very properly should, pass such resolutions after hearing it as would vindicate their honor. But in having refused to hear it is setting a dangerous precedent for the future. "Two wrongs," etc; all know the proverb. Because Mr. Johnson forgot himself, and acted in a manner which no gentleman or statesman would act, is no reason why Congress should take undue notice of his conduct. It was only natural that on hearing such sentiments indignation should burst forth; but we call the attention of the members to the question whether it is not giving too much importance to the last abuse of a captured, convicted, and sentenced criminal?

A House of Correction—How to get a Site.

THE Grand Jury, in their presentment on Saturday, referred to the evils arising out of the crowded condition of the County Prison, and expressed a hope that a House of Correction will soon be provided for the lazy vagrants who spend their summers in the Prison and their winters in the Almshouse. Judge Peirce also remarked that he was "more and more impressed with the great wrong of supporting able-bodied paupers in our public institutions." The recommendation of many previous Grand Juries is thus forcibly repeated and endorsed. Councils have so fully recognized the wisdom of these appeals, that the only alleged cause for delay in complying with them is the difficulty in obtaining a proper site for the proposed new building. A committee has already examined several locations, but they have not yet arrived at a definite conclusion. No practical business men would long be puzzled by this problem. What is needed is a tract of land of a few hundred acres, in a healthy location, at almost any point within the limits of the consolidated city, provided it is not too expensive and not too near existing buildings, nor in a quarter likely to be speedily reached by the advancing march of improvement. If Councils are really prepared to make such a purchase, and publicly invite proposals, free to all, making their acceptance contingent only upon economical considerations and suitability of location, we have an abiding faith that dozens of practicable propositions would speedily be submitted. This business has, unfortunately, been managed heretofore on the fatal principle of putting the cart before the horse, *i. e.*, Councils resolve and re-resolve that they will erect a House of Correction provided they can find a suitable location, and the whole question is immediately narrowed down into a series of struggles to force upon the city through favoritism ineligible or expensive grounds, or to get up popular clamors against the erection of the proposed institution in this or that section. If Councils finally resolve to build a House of Correction, promptly, at the best and cheapest place offered in response to an advertisement soliciting proposals in good faith, we see no reason to doubt the speedy proffer of an appropriate site from the many thousands of acres of land embraced within the municipal boundaries. There has been quite enough circumlocution about the House of Correction, and it is high time that sincere and earnest efforts were made to ensure its completion. It would be nearly as ridiculous for the United States Government to say that it would erect a hospital for sick and wounded soldiers after it found a suitable site, to spend years of investigation through committees, of this and that piece of land, located at points between Maine and California, and to excuse its delay in providing the necessary building on the ground that a proper location could not be secured, as it is for Philadelphia to persevere in the procrastinating policy which has hitherto prevailed.

The Dramatic In and Out of Place.

WHEN, at the impeachment of Warren Hastings, Sheridan fell back exhausted into the arms of Burke, the dramatic effect intended was allowable, and successfully secured. Nor did Patrick Henry, by always draping himself as if enveloped in a toga, and selecting a pillar as the background, transgress the bounds of propriety. Both of these gentlemen were addressing a deliberative body on questions of great national moment, and in order to heighten the effect of their remarks it was not improper for them to use such dramatic effect as they could produce. But while the dramatic, to this extent, can be tolerated off the stage, yet when it is dragged into a criminal court for the purpose of influencing the minds of a jury, it not only becomes disgraceful, but also ridiculous. To a quiet and unprejudiced observer, all such scenes as that which took place in our Court of Quarter Sessions on Saturday night are transparent attempts to unduly influence the minds of those who ought to try a case on its merits, and not by their sympathies. Such a class of effects is well described in the famous trial of Bardell vs. Pickwick—a repository often quoted from, but not yet exhausted. The original from which the Eaton by-play was taken we lay before our readers:—

"Immediately afterwards Mrs. Bardell, supported by Mrs. Cluppins, was led in and placed, in a swooning state, at the other end of the seat on which Mr. Pickwick sat. An extensive combination was then handed in by Mr. Dodson, and a pair of patches by Mr. Fogg, each of whom had prepared a most sympathizing and melancholy face for the occasion. Mrs. Sanders then appeared, leading in Master Bardell. At sight of her child Mrs. Bardell sobbed; suddenly recollecting herself, she kissed him in a frantic manner; then relaxing into a state of hysterical imbecility, the good lady requested to be informed where she was. In reply to this, Mrs. Cluppins and Mrs. Sanders waved their heads and wept; while Messrs. Dodson and Fogg entreated the plaintiff to compose herself. Serjeant Buzfuz rubbed his eyes very hard with a large white handkerchief, and gave an appealing look towards the jury, while the judge was visibly affected, and several of the bystanders tried to cough down their emotion.

"'Very good action that, indeed,' whispered Perker to Mr. Pickwick. 'Capital! Does them Dodson and Fogg justice; excellent piece of effect, my dear sir, excellent.'

"As Perker spoke, Mrs. Bardell began to recover by slow degrees, while Mrs. Cluppins, after a careful survey of Master Bardell's buttons and the buttonholes to which they severally belonged, placed him on the floor of the court in front of his mother, a commanding position in which he could not fail to awaken the full commiseration and sympathy of both judge and jury."

After this all such effective shrieks as those uttered in the Court of Quarter Sessions are modelled, and if the plan had not already become ridiculously stale, we suppose that every petty larceny case would in like manner have its fainting and hysterical women. We would not doubt for a moment the sincerity of the affection of afflicted female relatives. It may be thought a weakness that the wife of a man like Eaton, a murderer, a brawler, a man who was in the habit of frequenting taverns at 1 o'clock in the morning, should waste such lavish affection on such a husband. But we do not pretend to fathom the mysteries of the human heart, and it may be that Mrs. Eaton with all sincerity screamed in *alto* that her husband was innocent, and did so from conviction. But the fault does not so much rest with her. It is with the counsel in the case. It was their business to know that a court of justice was no place for a woman under such circumstances. It was their duty to have kept such a display out of the court-room, and by consenting to, if not directing, such a performance, they strangely forgot their duty to that grave tribunal. It is quite time that all such rubbish as these dramatic scenes should be done away with. There are certain lawyers who do not hesitate to encourage it as a means of success. It is beneath the dignity of the Bar: it savors of and pertains only to the pettifogger. We hope that in the future, if the counsel have not sufficient ideas of propriety to prevent such a scene, the court will not allow the presence of any one who is likely to be an actor in it. The duty of the court is to administer justice without fear or favor, and to attempt to influence a verdict or a judgment by any such exhibition is but a wrong on the public and an insult to the tribunal before which the criminal is arraigned.

THE ENGLISH BOOK TRADE.—Official returns show that in 1867, 49 814 cwt. of books were exported from England, the value of which was £610,598. The value of those exported to the United States was £160 311; to British North America, £52 673; to the West Indies and British Guiana, £11 861; to Australia, £113 816; to British India, £43 639; to Egypt, £65,127; to South Africa £30 865; to France £13,35; to Hamburg, £13,160; to Holland, £10,710; to Italy, £21,879. The imports of books to England from abroad during the same period amounted to 10,272 cwt., and the value to £122,717.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

[*For additional Special Notices see the Inside Pages.*]

☞ PIANOS—PIANOS—PIANOS.—GREAT SALE OF ELEGANT ROSEWOOD PIANOS AT AN EXTRAORDINARY REDUCTION OF PRICES FROM DECEMBER 1, 1868, TO JANUARY 1, 1869.

We have made a reduction of prices on our extensive stock of superior and beautiful Rosewood Pianos as follows viz:—

No. 1 Class $400, for $250. No. 2 Class $425, for $275. No. 3 Class, $450, for $300. No. 4 Class, $475, for $325. No. 5 Class, $500, for $375. No. 6 Class, $550, for $410. No. 7 Class, $575 for $425. No. 8 Class, $600, for $450. No. 9 Class, $750 for $600. No. 10 Class, $700 for $540. Square Grand, $800, for $600. Concert Grand, $1200, for $878.

We offer the above great inducements to those wishing to purchase at *bargains* before the Holidays. We have the largest assortment of instruments on hand that has ever been offered in this city and are determined to close out our present large stock at "*Manufacturers' first cost prices.*" Every instrument is warranted to give satisfaction, and at these low prices we place within the reach of every one, the opportunity of obtaining one of these *justly celebrated and highly improved Pianos.*

Call and examine them at our new and beautiful warerooms, No. 1004 CHESNUT street.

SCHOMACKER PIANO MFG CO.,
11 15 tu th s 12 31 No. 1004 CHESNUT Street.

☞ WILL CLOSE ON SATURDAY, December 12th, at HORTICULTURAL HALL, BROAD Street, below Locust,

A GRAND METHODIST FAIR,

in aid of the

HOME FOR THE AGED AND INFIRM of the M. E. Church, continuing two weeks.

A grand display of useful and fancy articles, giving a good opportunity to choose from the almost endless variety on exhibition of things suitable for

HOLIDAY GIFTS,

and to aid a good work.

Come, and bring all your friends with you.

A Splendid Gallery of Paintings, Beautiful Fountain, Fine Music, Capital Refreshments. Come. 12 10 3t

☞ JOHN B. GOUGH Will deliver his new Lecture, "CIRCUMSTANCES," AT THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC, MONDAY EVENING, December 14. Admission to all parts of the house, 50 cents. No extra charge for reserved seats. Tickets for sale at Gould's, No 923 Chesnut street, and at the door on Monday evening. 12 10 4t

☞ REPUBLICAN INVINCIBLES.

A meeting of the Club will be held at the National Union Club House No 1105 CHESNUT Street, on FRIDAY EVENING, December 11, at 8 o'clock.

Business of importance.

WILLIAM McMICHAEL President.
WILLIAM L. FOX Secretary. 1 1 10 2t

☞ HALL YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION No 1210 CHESNUT Street.—Bible Class THIS EVENING at 8 o'clock to be conducted by CHARLES E LEX Esq Subject:—"Christ's Miracles in raising from the dead Lazarus, Jairus' daughter, and the son of the Widow of Nain." Union Prayer Meeting every Saturday evening. Young Men especially invited. 11

DEAFNESS.—EVERY INSTRUMENT THAT science and skill have invented to assist the hearing in every degree of deafness; also, Respirators; also, Crandall's Patent Crutches, superior to any others in use, at P. MADEIRA'S, No. 115 S TENTH Street, below Chesnut. 855p

MARSHALL'S ELIXIR.

Any person habitually costive cannot be in the enjoyment of health. If not relieved costiveness will result in confirmed cases of Rheumatism, Piles, Inflammation of the Bowels, Diseases of the Kidneys, Bladder, and surrounding organs. When costiveness is radically cured, all the machinery of the system moves in harmony. Marshall's Elixir permanently cures costiveness, and so prevents diseases more painful and dangerous.

Headache quickly yields to its curative powers. Being entirely vegetable, it may be safely taken by all persons at any time, with perfect safety. Headache, besides being a very painful complaint, is also weakening to the nervous system, and may lead to palsy in its various forms if not soon relieved. Marshall's Elixir so strengthens the nerves that they perform their duties without pain or uneasiness.

By supplying the stomach with the medicinal principle, the want of which causes Dyspepsia, this distressing and common disease is quickly cured by its use. It not only supplies this to the stomach, but imparts strength and vigor to the whole digestive apparatus, so that health, with cheerful spirits and a ruddy countenance, is fully established. Read the following certificate:—

CHESTER, Delaware county.

Dear Sirs—I have had sick headaches at times for many years. When afflicted with it I was unfit to attend to my household affairs. Your Elixir partially cured me the first time I tried it. The second time it cured me almost immediately. Since then, by its occasional use, I have been entirely free from it.

MRS. MATILDA HAYS.

Depot, No. 1301 MARKET Street, Philada.

M. MARSHALL & CO.,
11 25 thstu tt PROPRIETORS.

Some People Can Get Along with Less Clothes than Others;

But the man whose Overcoat was stolen night before last by an unprincipled entry thief says that he has much less than is comfortable to get along with and that he is going to ROCKHILL & WILSON'S for a new Overcoat, to take the place of the one he then lost.

There is no place in town where gentlemen who need Overcoats can be so handsomely accommodated as at ROCKHILL & WILSON'S.

MAGNIFICENT CHINCHILLAS,
CHEVIOTS,
BEAVER CLOTHS;
ENDURING CASSIMERES,
BUSINESS SACKS.
CANADA WIDE-OUTSIDE;
SUBSTANTIAL BEAVER BEENS,
TRICOTS,
ELEGANT EQUISITE CLOTHS;
DRESS SACKS,
BOYS' SUITS,
BOYS' OVERCOATS;

And in fact, all sorts of Garments for Man or Boy, to give comfort and joy; or every name or device of the masculine frame, stout and thin, for the season of loosen feet thick and warm, for the most furious winter storm.

Come and see how cheap the things are at

ROCKHILL & WILSON'S

GREAT BROWN-STONE HALL,

Nos. 603 and 605 CHESNUT STREET,
4 11 4p PHILADELPHIA.

AARON E. BURR.

BURLINGTON, N. J., October 9, 1868.

This is to certify, that in the year 1864 I was pronounced by the physicians who attended me to be in the *last stages of Pulmonary Consumption, and that my end was near at hand.*

At this critical stage of affairs I was induced by a friend to give "Wishart's Pine Tree Tar Cordial" a trial. I did so, and I was almost immediately relieved. I persevered, took fourteen bottles of the "Pine Tree Tar Cordial," and was completely restored to health once more! Four years have elapsed since my miraculous restoration to health, and I am still in the enjoyment of most excellent health, and would say in all sincerity that, under God I owe my life and health to "Dr. Wishart's Pine Tree Tar Cordial!" I advise all poor, lingering consumptives, if they value life and health, to give the "Pine Tree Tar Cordial" a trial. AARON E. BURR.

Mr. Burr is one of the most prominent and influential merchants of Burlington, New Jersey. This Great Remedy is sold by all Druggists throughout the world. Also, at Dr. L. Q. C. Wishart's Great Family Medicine Store, No. 232 North Second street, Philadelphia, Pa. One of the most celebrated and successful regular practising Physicians of the age in attendance, who can be consulted in strict confidence, either in person or by letter, free of charge. This is an opportunity rarely offered invalids in this penurious and money-making age: and those in need of professional aid or counsel will do well in making a note of the above liberal offer.

Send for a Circular. Address all communications, "L. Q. C. WISHART, M. D., No. 232 North Second street, Philadelphia, Pa. 12 3 thstu 4p

Peterſons' Bookstore,

No. 306 CHESNUT Street.

All Books published that you may see advertised or noticed anywhere, by anybody, are for sale by

T. B. PETERSON & BROTHERS,

No. 306 CHESNUT Street, above Third,

At a discount of from TWENTY-FIVE TO FORTY PER CENT off of Publishers' advertised retail prices. Call in at once at PETERSONS', No. 306 CHESNUT Street, and make selections from our immense stock. 11 4p

HOLIDAY GOODS

At Greatly Reduced Prices.

ANNUALS,
JUVENILES,
TOY BOOKS,
PRAYER BOOKS,
BIBLES, ETC. ETC

CHARLES DESILVER,

No. 1220 CHESNUT Street,

12 10 thstu4p PHILADELPHIA.

AMUSEMENTS.

[*For additional Amusement see Third Page.*]

KENNEDY WILL, PREVIOUS TO HIS departure for California, under the auspices of the Scottish Societies, give two entertainments, comprising gems from the Scottish poets in which he will sing Humorous Pathetic and War Songs at CONCERT HALL, on FRIDAY, the 11th and MONDAY, 14th. Admission—50 cents; reserved seats 75 cents. Tickets for sale at Trumpler's Music Store, or at the door on the evening. PROCEEDS FOR CHARITABLE PURPOSES. 12 10 2t

DRY GOODS.

SPECIAL BARGAINS.

2 Cases Richardson's Linens.

1 Case Pillow Linens.

1 Case Table Napkins.

Table Cloths, Superb Double Damask, two to eight yards long.

8 Cases Marseilles Quilts.

1 Case New Table Coverings.

100 Pairs Rich Lace Curtains.

250 Emb'd Table and Piano Covers.

SHEPPARD, VAN HARLINGEN & ARRISON,

Importers of House-Furnishing Dry Goods,

No. 1008 CHESNUT Street,

11 21 s m th 1 6 t rp PHILADELPHIA.

CLOTHS! CLOAKINGS!

GREAT REDUCTIONS.

STRAWBRIDGE & CLOTHIER

Being desirous to close their large stock of

CLOTHS AND CLOAKINGS

During the month of December, have greatly reduced prices, and now offer every variety of these goods at prices believed to be

THE LOWEST OF THE DAY.

STRAWBRIDGE & CLOTHIER,

CENTRAL CLOTH HOUSE,

Cor. EIGHTH and MARKET,

12 9 4t PHILADELPHIA.

1868.

CHRISTMAS HOLIDAYS!
USEFUL PRESENTS.
A SPLENDID ASSORTMENT.
Prices Greatly Reduced.

SHAWLS,
DRESS GOODS,
BLANKETS,
QUILTS,
TABLE LINENS,
NAPKINS AND TOWELS,
CLOTHS AND CASSIMERES,
HOSE and UMBRELLAS
SKIRTS, CORSETS,
ETC. ETC.

AT

JOSEPH H. THORNLEY'S,

(Popular Stand. Established in 1853),

N. E. Cor. EIGHTH and SPRING GARDEN,

9 26 3m s [PHILADELPHIA.

P. S.—Persons can ride to our door from any part of the city. All goods delivered carefully and free of charge.

GOBELIN TAPESTRY

AND

MOQUET TABLE COVERS.

Just received, an invoice of these RICH GOODS, in Crimson, Green, Maroon, Blue, Damask, and Quinz Colors, from $10 up. A Real Bargain.

ALSO,

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF

Rich Embroidered Table and Piano Covers,

AND VERY ELEGANT LACE CURTAINS,

IN NEW DESIGNS.

SHEPPARD, VAN HARLINGEN & ARRISON,

No. 1008 CHESNUT STREET,

11 30 m w f 1p PHILADELPHIA.

EXTRA NOTICE.

JOHN W. THOMAS,

Nos. 405 and 407 N. SECOND St.,

Invites especial attention to his LARGE and ELEGANT assortment of

STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS

SUITABLE FOR [11 7

HOLIDAY PRESENTS.

The Entire Stock is Offered at the Very LOWEST PRICES.

E. M. NEEDLES & CO.

WILL REMOVE TO THE STORE

No. 1126 CHESNUT Street,

ABOUT JANUARY 1,

FROM N. W. Corner ELEVENTH and CHESNUT,

WHERE THEY NOW OFFER

SPLENDID ASSORTMENTS OF

Laces and Lace Goods,
Embroideries, Neck Ties,
Handkerchiefs, Veils,
Napkins, Table Cloths, Towels, Etc.,

SPECIALLY APPROPRIATE FOR PRESENTS.

THE LEASE OF THEIR PRESENT LOCATION FOR SALE. 12 8 thstu 3t

INDIA SHAWLS AND SCARFS

GEORGE FRYER,

No. 916 CHESNUT STREET.

Invites attention to his stock of

Real India Camel's Hair Shawls & Scarfs.

Also, an elegant stock of SILKS, in Blacks and Colors; FANCY SILK PLUSHES, POPLINS SHAWLS and FANCY GOODS.

INDIA SHAWLS AND SCARFS altered and repaired, and cleaned in a superior manner. 10 30 2m rp

DRY GOODS.

HOLIDAY GIFTS OF

INTRINSIC VALUE

FOR SALE AT THE LOWEST PRICES.

BLACK SILKS,
COLORED SILDS,
FANCY SILKS,
FASHIONABLE DRESS GOODS,
LOW PRICE DELAINES,
LOW PRICE CALICOES, Etc.

EDWIN HALL & CO.,

No. 28 South SECOND Street.

HOLIDAY GIFTS OF

INTRINSIC VALUE

FOR SALE AT THE LOWEST PRICES.

FINE BROCHE SHAWLS,
LATEST STYLE CLOAKS,
LYONS SILK CLOAK VELVETS,
FINE VELVET CLOTHS,
FINEST QUALITIES ASTRACHAN CLOTHS,
SILK PLUSHES, ALL COLORS,
VELVETEENS, DESIRABLE CLOAKINGS.

EDWIN HALL & CO.,

NO. 28 SOUTH SECOND STREET,

12 8 tuth2t PHILADELPHIA.

EYRE & LANDELL,

FOURTH AND ARCH,

HAVE REDUCED THEIR PRICES

As much, and perhaps more, than others, for the same Class of Goods.

DRESS GOODS REDUCED.
SHAWLS OF FINE GRADE.
LYONS COAT VELVETS.
LYONS PURE SILK VELVETS.
FASHIONABLE POPLINS.
FASHIONABLE SERGES.
GOLD MIXED REPELLANTS.
BEST BLACK VELVETEENS. [10 13 tuthssm
BLUES, BROWNS, PURPLES, ETC.

SILK CHAIN POPLIN,
DOUBLE WIDTH,
REDUCED FROM $1.75 to $1.12½.
CURWEN STODDART & BRO.,
NOS. 450, 452, and 454 N. SECOND Street.

SILK-FACED EPINGLINE,
REDUCED FROM $1.00 to 62½ Cts.
CURWEN STODDART & BRO.,
NOS. 450, 452, and 454 N SECOND Street.

INDIA SHAWLS,
ON EXHIBITION AN EXTENSIVE STOCK,
AT LESS THAN USUAL PRICES.
CURWEN STODDART & BRO.,
12 9 3t NOS. 450, 452, and 454 N SECOND Street.

GROCERIES, ETC.

DELICIOUS WHITE ALMERIA GRAPES,

Only 50 Cents Per Pound.

BRIGHT NEW GRENOBLE WALNUTS.
SPLENDID LARGE FLORIDA ORANGES.
NEW PRUNES.
[PAPER SHELL ALMONDS.
NEW LAYER FIGS, Large and Fine.
FINE BELLFLOWER APPLES, by the Barrel.

SIMON COLTON & CLARKE,

S. W. Corner BROAD and WALNUT Sts.,

11 9 tf 1 PHILADELPHIA.

ATMORE'S MINCE MEAT!

THE BEST AND ONLY RELIABLE!!

ATMORE DEFIES COMPETITION.

To be had of nearly all Grocers in the City and Country. 12 5 17t 4p

FRESH FRUITS & PRESERVES.

Bunch, Layer, Seedless, and Sultana Raisins; Currants, Citron, Oranges, Prunes, Figs, etc. Every description of Groceries, suitable for the Holidays.

ALBERT C. ROBERTS,

11 7 rp Cor. ELEVENTH and VINE Streets.

FLOUR.

CHRISTMAS PRESENTS.

The best and most suitable Present for a friend or the needy is a barrel of our "J. S. WELCH" FIRST PREMIUM FLOUR and a bag or half barrel SPERLING'S "MOUNTAIN" BUCKWHEAT MEAL, warranted superior to any in the market.

Constantly on hand the best assortment of different brands of FLOUR, INDIAN, and RYE MEALS, MOPS, etc.

GEORGE F. ZEHNDER,

11 24 2m rp FOURTH AND VINE STS.

FAMILY FLOUR,

In lots to suit GROCERS, or by the Single Barrel, for sale by

J. EDWARD ADDICKS,

No. 1230 MARKET Street,

10 9 3m 4p PHILADELPHIA.

PIANOS.

STEINWAY & SONS' GRAND Square and Upright Pianos, at BLASIUS BROS.' No. 1006 CHESNUT Street. 8 1 tf

CHICKERING Grand, Square and Upright PIANOS.

DUTTON'S,
11 3tJ No 914 CHESNUT Street.

STECK & CO.'S & HAINES BROS', PIANO FORTES,
AND MASON & HAMLIN'S CABINET AND METROPOLITAN ORGANS,
with the new and beautiful
VOX HUMANA.
Every inducement offered to purchasers.
12 1 tuths 3m J. F. GOULD, No. 923 CHESNUT Street.

13 17 REMOVED TO 13 17

BELOW THE UNITED STATES MINT.

MARSH & CO'S

NEW MUSIC STORE,

NO. 1317 CHESNUT ST., above THIRTEENTH.

PHILADELPHIA.

Music Publishers, and Dealers in Musical Merchandise of every Description.

JOHN MARSH,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL AGENT FOR THE SALE OF THE BEST GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES, DIRECT FROM EUROPE CHEAPEST IN THE WORLD,

No. 1317 CHESNUT STREET.

12 8 tuths 2m IN THE MUSIC STORE.

NEW YORKISMS.

From Our Own Correspondent.

NEW YORK, Dec. 10, 1868.

GENERAL GRANT

is making the round of the hotels.

His last stay in New York was made at the Metropolitan. His present one is at the St. Nicholas.

On Tuesday—as I stated he would—he did several things remarkably well.

In the morning he went to A. T. Sewart's new store, and did that up in no time. Mr. Stewart gave him a nice warm shawl for Mrs. Grant, and a pair of gloves all round for the little Grants. Whether Mr. Stewart took him to lunch I can't say; but if he did he drew on the cashier probably for fifty cents, and returned to the cashier what was left after the lunch was over.

This, I understand, is A. T. S.'s manner of doing.

General Grant then went to the wedding of Colonel Benjamin with the daughter of the Hon. Hamilton Fish.

He then went to the St. Nicholas, and was called upon until five o'clock. He then drove to the Union League Club, and was dined upon until an appropriate be time.

The substance of his speech was that he thought he had set one good example to his countrymen—that of ignoring the talent of public speech making.

Mr. John B. Young, who from having once been a *protege* has risen to be a prowess, made a neat and nervous response to the toast "The Union Press."

On Tuesday afternoon the case of

COMMODORE MEADE

came up before Judge Sutherland of the Supreme Court.

The commencement of the examination of Dr. Brown, the presiding physician of the Bloomingdale Lunatic Asylum, and of Dr. Halstead who had been chosen by the Court to go there and examine into the Commodore's case, was very unsatisfactory to such of the Commodore's friends as happened to be present.

These two physicians, who may be perfectly harmless and conscientious specimens of the "commonplace" man so happily described by Charles Reade, or who may not be, gave their evidence in a cautiously low voice.

So low, indeed, that only the Judge heard them, and the ears of reporters were stretched in vain.

It will consequently be bad for Dr. Brown or Dr. Halsted if these outraged gentlemen of the press can get the opportunity of sending them up.

Commodore Meade has been *imprisoned* at Bloomingdale, for so it may be called, for nearly two months. Companionship with madmen has often proved enough to turn straight minds awry.

But the Commodore has apparently come forth unscathed. He has dwelt among these maniacal roses without being one of them.

As the examination progressed the ruthless relatives of the Commodore grew ready to swallow Paris green with despair.

Finally, Judge Sutherland, who is jovial as well as judicial, pronounced the Commodore sane, and as a guarantee for his belief in his sanity, offered to take him home to his own house.

At this point, however, some true friends of the Commodore stepped forth, their faces oozing over with hospitality. They took him home with them, and there they killed the fatted turkey-gobbler, and poured the oil of gladness on his head.

To leave this sphere of highly figurative and impassioned language, let me remind you that the

"HESTER VAUGHANIANS"

of New York have not the best kind of sister-feeling with those of Philadelphia.

Pennsylvania naturally feels aggravated that New York should have put her oar in.

The City of Brotherly Love entertains an affectionate and highly creditable hatred against the city of Gotham (which last word the facetiously profane pronounce with a *d* instead of a *th*), for having interfered.

Elizabeth Stanton has returned highly pleased with the current of events.

But she is not usually fond of picking such currants when events do not happen her way.

She was received by Sister Susan with open arms on the threshold of the *Revolution* office and there was a succession of stage embraces in sight of the City Hall Park.

The opinion of the New York Hester-Vaughanians, however, is that Sister Stanton has been snubbed by Brother Geary, with a perfection of which even Chesterfield would have approved.

A NEW INSTITUTE OF LETTERS AND ARTS

is about to be organized. It is to consist of a number of academies, each of which is to be composed of not less than thirty members and not more than two hundred.

The Academies at present ordered to be established are those of Letters and Fine Arts; History and Philology; the Metaphysical and Ethical Sciences; the Mathematical, Physical and Mechanical Sciences; the Political, Social and Legal Societies; the Natural and the Medical Sciences.

Mr. T. A. Rothermel, of Philadelphia, was elected a member of the Council.

Whether

SUPERINTENDENT KENNEDY

and Coroner Flynn will ever be friends again is a question now agitating Gotham to its centre.

The tug of war came before these two Greeks had the pleasure of personally confronting each other.

Kennedy, who would make a good study for one of the picturesque plots of Wilkie Collins' novels, put himself upon his "dig," (*otium cum digni'ate*, see quotation appendix to "Webster's Unabridged"), and failed to appear in *propria persona* (see same source) before Coroner Flynn, to answer the charge of having unlawfully retained the clothes and property of Mrs. Gatewood, the kleptomaniac suicide.

As Kennedy had made up his mind to retain the trunks, he had left them locked up at police headquarters when he started forth at noon last Saturday to attend Coroner Flynn's behest. As he stepped forth, his detective nostrils informed him of the presence of that traditional rat which is supposed to be floating in the air until its earthly career is terminated by its being nipped in the bud.

In brief, he bethought him that this summons of Coroner Flynn's was merely a *ruse* to get possession of his person and incarcerate him over Sunday, when of course, the courts would be closed, and hope for release would be vain. The Coroner of course would inquire why the trunks were not forthcoming; would fume and fret at their not forthcoming; would browbeat and obliterate Superintendent Kennedy for their not forthcoming; in short, would order the Superintendent to the Eldridge street Jail—and all because a few harmless trunks were not forthcoming!

Now Mr. Acton being President of the Board of Police, and chief friend to Kennedy, and seeing all these ploys as plain as a pike-staff, said to Kennedy, "I have business for you in Philadelphia."

And this is the way that a very nice Superintendent was walking the streets of the Quaker City whilst Coroner Flynn was eating his dinner as well as a Coroner caught in his own snare could be expected to do.

The company chartered by the last Legislature to construct a

TUNNEL UNDER EAST RIVER

is making preparations to proceed with that important work.

Considering the multitudes that pass and repass night and morning between this city and Brooklyn, it is remarkable that this tunnel enterprise has not been pushed to completion long since.

The late Fulton Ferry disaster has intensified the interest which the intensely bitter weather of last winter reawakened.

The ferry companies, it is said, prevent the construction of the long-talked of bridge. But so that we have the luxury of a tunnel, we do not care about the comfort of a bridge.

There are only two novelties in the way of amusements. These are *Les Bavards* (an Offenbachian *opera bouffe*, of course), which was produced by Bateman for the first time last evening, but which other engagements prevented my attending, and an

"INFANT TENOR,"

whom I heard a few nights ago at Bryant's, and whose voice and action are remarkable. He is an intelligently featured boy of about twelve, and has been evidently trained into the very expressive management of a pure tenor voice. The playbills announce him as "Master Rapheel de Solla," and he is what the lamented Master Coker would have been had that youth *not* been a soprano.

To-night the

22D REGIMENT

give their promenade concert, which, it is safe to say, will prove the finest display of chivalric men and exquisite women that has been seen for many a month by either the public or

ALI BABA.

CITY ITEMS.

WE GUARANTEE *all prices lower than the lowest elsewhere; also, guarantee full satisfaction to every purchaser, or the sale cancelled and money refunded.*

PROTECTION TO OUR PATRONS.—To fully carry out the above business rule at the present time, we have

REDUCED ALL PRICES.—Our stock of Men's, Youths', Boys', and Children's Ready-made Clothing, which is large, complete, and comprehensive enough to embrace all desirable styles, sizes, and kinds,

MUST ALL BE SOLD, as it was manufactured for that especial purpose. To insure this we intend to continue, as heretofore, to give all customers

MORE VALUE FOR THEIR MONEY than they can get elsewhere, under any and all circumstances. Call on us, hear our prices, and examine our goods before purchasing.

Half-way between Fifth and Sixth streets } BENNETT & CO., TOWER HALL, No. 518 MARKET ST., PHILADELPHIA, AND No 609 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

IT IS WONDERFUL how cheap goods are sold at Gay's China Palace, No 1421 Chesnut street.

The stock was well selected by Mr. Gay in person, from the largest manufactories in Europe. The cause of their being so remarkably cheap is the great reduction of prices on this other side of the water. Business being very dull, all the manufacturers have large stocks on hand, and are willing to discount largely to effect sales.

Below we quote prices of a few staple goods. Fancy are at a still greater discount.

White French china cups and saucers, per set, 12 pieces, $1 25.

White stone china cups and saucers, per set, 12 pieces 45 cents.

White French china dining plates, 9½ inches, per dozen, $2.

White stone china dining plates, 9½ inches per dozen, $1 50.

White stone china chamber sets, per set, $3.

Cut-glass goblets, per dozen, $2 25.

Blown-glass goblets per dozen, $1 50.

Cut-glass tumblers, per dozen, $1 25.

JOSH BILLINGS BEGS LEAF TO SAIT:—

That Ships are called Sips because they always keep a man on the lookout.

That turning water into wine is a merikle in these days worth at least 300 per cent

That the store clothes made at

No. 824 CHESNUT STREET

are just ahead of any other store clothes yet brot into this nothe, and he considers himself the champion judge, and konfidentially refers unto

CHARLES STOKES & CO.

FINE FRENCH CALF BOOTS AND GAITERS.—The man who has never experienced the pleasure of wearing a pair of boots made by William H. Helweg, is to some extent an object of commiseration. We speak knowingly, having worn Helweg's boots for years. Their comfort, however, is not their only recommendation, as they are made of the best material and in the very best manner. Helweg will not employ an incompetent workman; therefore his work is always first-class. His store and factory is at No 535 Arch Street, next to the corner of Sixth.

A HACKING COUGH is one of the most distressing as well as dangerous forms of cough one can be afflicted with. Its continuous action fatigues and irritates the lungs, and thus engenders consumption. Upham's Fresh Meat Cure will cure the cough, soothe the irritated bronchia, and give tone and vigor to the lungs and whole system.

A single bottle will convince any one of its purity Sold one dollar per bottle.

JOHNSTON, HOLLOWAY & COWDEN, No. 602 Arch street.

FURS—REMOVED TO No. 510.—Russia Hudson Bay Mink, Sable, Dark Squirrel, etc., of the best qualities, at the most reasonable prices, at our new and light store, No. 510 Arch street, between Fifth and Sixth. Please give us a call.

JOSEPH ROSENBAUM & Co.

P. S.—No business transacted on Saturday. Furs altered and repaired. Remember 510, 510.

JEWELRY.—Mr. William W. Cassidy, No. 12 South Second street, has the largest and most attractive assortment of fine jewelry and silverware in the city. Purchasers can rely upon obtaining a real, pure article furnished at a price which cannot be equalled. He also has a large stock of American Western watches in all varieties and at all prices. A visit to his store is sure to result in pleasure and profit.

CARPETS.—Housekeepers (and especially country merchants and farmers visiting the city) will find it to their interest by calling at J. T. Delacroix's wholesale and retail carpet warehouse, No. 35 South Second street, above Chesnut, before purchasing elsewhere See advertisement in another column.

GROVER & BAKER'S Highest Premium Sewing Machines, No. 730 Chesnut street.

TRENWITH'S NEWS DEPOT, lately opened on Chesnut st., west of Sixth, No. 514, is a model establishment of its kind in every respect. Neatly fitted up, airy, light, and convenient, goods conspicuously displayed, everything in perfect order, it is really a pleasure to stop in his place. We have just received from him "Harper's Weekly" and "Monthly," the "Atlantic Monthly," "Comic Monthly," etc.

"PER STEAMER."

JUST RECEIVED, AN INVOICE OF

PAPIER MACHE and CANTON TEA POYS.

ALSO, A FULL LINE OF

FANCY GOODS.

WILLIAMS & WOODWARD,

NO. 922 (NINE TWENTY-TWO) CHESNUT STREET. [12 9 12trp

MARRIED.

BATCHELDER—DALTON.—In this city, on the 8th instant, at the residence of the bride's father, by the Rev. A. J. Sage, Mr. DAVID S. BATCHELDER, of Boston, Mass., to Miss E. GERTIE, daughter of Prof. E. G. Dalton, M. D., of Philadelphia, Pa. No cards.

HESSELBOTCH—BOYER.—On the 8th instant, at the Parsonage of St. George's M. E. Church, No. 324 New street, by the Rev. M. D. Kurtz, Mr. CHARLES H. HESSELBOTCH, of this city, to Miss ROSE BOYER, of Cincinnati, Ohio.

DIED.

BENNEY.—On the 9th instant, DOLLIE BENNEY, daughter of Joseph and Martha Benney, aged 1 year and 1 month.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her grandparents, John and Sarah Pierce, No. 247 S. Sixth street, on Sunday afternoon at 2 o'clock, to Cemetery at Philanthropic Cemetery.

KEEL.—On the 8th instant, CARRIE, daughter of Lewis and Annie C. T. Keel, in her 12th year.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of her parents, No. 120 Wister street, Germantown, on Friday, the 11th inst., at 2 o'clock.

HELVERSON.—On the 7th instant, SARAH, wife of William S. Helverson, aged 39 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her husband, No. 932 N. Sixth street, on Friday morning, at 10 o'clock, without further notice. Funeral to proceed to South Laurel Hill.

KING.—On the 6th instant, at Laporte, Sullivan county, Pa., in the 30th year of his age, CHARLES MURRAY KING, a member of Milton Lodge, No. 276, F. A. Y. M., eldest son of the late Robert P. King.

The relatives and friends of the family, also Franklin Lodge, No. 121, A. Y. M., and his Masonic brethren in general are invited to attend his funeral, from his mother's residence, No. 522 Spruce street, on Saturday afternoon, the 12th instant, at 1 o'clock. 1t

AMERICAN LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,

Of Philadelphia.

S. E. Corner Fourth and Walnut Streets.

This Institution has no superior in the United States 6 10

"MELROSE ABBEY."

BAILEY & CO.

HAVE NOW ON EXHIBITION

HOPPIN'S

Model in Cork of these Famous Ruins.

CHESNUT and TWELFTH Sts,

tuths PHILADELPHIA.

HOLIDAY GOODS.

HOLIDAY GOODS.

We have now on hand the largest and finest assortment of FANCY GOODS ever offered for sale, of the newest designs, of late importations, and at unprecedentedly low prices.

BRONZE CLOCKS, STATUARY, INKSTANDS, ETC. ETC.

PARIAN GROUPS, BUSTS, STATUETTES AND BANKS.

CHINA AND BOHEMIAN VASES, TOILET SETS, BOUQUET HOLDERS, ETC.

LAVA SMOKING SETS, CIGAR HOLDERS, MATCH AND TOBACCO BOXES.

JARDINIERES of various sizes, a richly mounted on wood and Bronze, BRONZE AND HUNGARIAN STANDS, FLOWER POTS, HANGING VASES, ETC. ETC.

S. A. HARRISON,

No. 1010 CHESNUT Street,

12 8 tuths9rp PHILADELPHIA.

FOR THE LADIES.

VELVETEENS.

GREAT REDUCTIONS.

In order to reduce our large stock of these goods, we have marked our prices so low for the present that a rare opportunity is offered to purchasers.

STRAWBRIDGE & CLOTHIER,

CENTRAL CLOTH HOUSE,

Corner EIGHTH and MARKET.

PARIS

"LA BELLE" SKIRTS.

All Styles of this justly celebrated SKIRT.

RICKEY, SHARP & CO.,

No. 727 CHESNUT Street.

BALMORALS

OF THE BEST MANUFACTURE.

RICKEY, SHARP & CO.,

No. 727 CHESNUT Street,

12 5 6trp PHILADELPHIA.

GENT.'S FURNISHING GOODS

GREAT REDUCTION.

Preparatory to taking account of stock January 1, we will, until that date, offer our large stock of

MEN'S FURNISHING GOODS

Greatly Below Usual Prices,

As we have, in addition to a complete assortment of

Shirts, Underwear, and Hosiery,

An elegant variety of Fancy Goods, comprising Scarfs, Ties, Gloves, Cardigan Jackets, and other requisites for gentlemen, with a rich stock of

WRAPPERS AND BREAKFAST COATS.

This will afford an opportunity for procuring Holiday Presents at Moderate Prices.

WINCHESTER & CO.,

12 10 thstu 1t 12 31 No. 706 CHESNUT St.

THE GREAT SALE

OF

FINE READY-MADE CLOTHING,

AS PER ARRANGEMENT WITH THE EXECUTORS.

THE SALE HAS COMMENCED, AND IS NOW IN FULL PROGRESS AT

OAK HALL,

THE LARGEST CLOTHING HOUSE OF THE CITY.

WE ARE RAPIDLY SELLING OFF.

PRICES BELOW THE COST OF MANUFACTURING.

OVERCOATS, All Styles. SUITS, Every Description.

PANTS AND VESTS, Hundreds of Varieties.

For a Short Time a Reduction of 15 Per Cent. on all Cash Sales in the Custom Department.

BOYS' CLOTHING,

THE VERY BEST MADE, AT HEAVY REDUCTIONS.

25 Per Cent. Discount on all manner of Gents' Furnishing Goods

Determined to close out quickly the Stock of the late firm, no other house can approach the low prices at which we are selling off, as the large crowds who have filled the store all the week can testify.

All these goods are of our own excellent make, and satisfaction warranted.

HOUSE OPEN FROM 7 A. M. TO 9 P. M., AND SATURDAY NIGHT LATER.

Any garment bought at night or any other time cheerfully exchanged, and when not able to suit the customer the MONEY RETURNED, according to our custom for years past.

An extra force of salesmen in attendance, and most careful attention given to all.

WE ARE GLAD THE PEOPLE APPRECIATE THE OPPORTUNITY, AND ARE GETTING SUCH BARGAINS. WE HAVE STILL AN IMMENSE STOCK.

WANAMAKER & BROWN,

OAK HALL,

THE LARGEST CLOTHING HOUSE,

THE CORNER OF SIXTH AND MARKET STREETS.

HOTELS AND RESTAURANTS.

PARTRIDGE'S

OYSTER BAY,

TWELFTH STREET MARKET,

Is the Place to get the Best Panned or Stewed Oysters, for 20 cents, in this city.

Families also will find this the place to buy their OYSTERS.

People coming to market can order their OYSTERS, and have them sent to any part of the city.

Families, Parties, Balls, etc. etc., furnished at low rates. Please give us a trial.

C. D. PARTRIDGE,

12 9 21* PROPRIETOR.

CARWOOD & HAYS'

NEW HOTEL,

S. E. Corner FOURTH and SPRUCE Sts.,

PHILADELPHIA.

IS NOW OPEN FOR BUSINESS.

It is newly furnished throughout, has pleasant sleeping rooms, and will be found a very agreeable stopping-place. It will be kept on the EUROPEAN PLAN, with a well-appointed Restaurant attached, and meals will be served at all hours. The choicest brands of Wines, Liquors, and Cigars constantly on hand. CARWOOD & HAYS

12 9 6tip Proprietors.

405 CHESNUT STREET,

OLD RYE HOTEL.

LUNCH OF VENISON and other Game in Season, every day from 10½ to 12 M.

12 9 1m ROBERT BLACK.

MIDDLE TEMPLE

HOTEL AND RESTAURANT,

No. 116 South SIXTH Street.

12 9 1m H. REINHARD, Proprietor.

FURNITURE.

DETERMINED TO MEET THE POPULAR demand for lower prices, I offer my entire stock of new and elegant styles of

FURNITURE

at greatly reduced prices.

JOHN M. GARDINER,

11 18 1m4p No. 13.6 CHESNUT Street.

UMBRELLAS

OF THE LATEST

LONDON AND PARIS STYLES,

FOR CHRISTMAS PRESENTS,

FOR SALE BY

WM. A. BROWN & CO.,

No. 246 MARKET Street,

12 9 14t PHILADELPHIA.

HELFENSTEIN & LEWIS'

RAILROAD AND COMMERCIAL PRINTING ROOMS

N. E. CORNER OF FIFTH & CHESTNUT STREETS,

TO RENT, FOR AN INSURANCE COMPANY or offices, the whole of the second floor of the building No. 508 WALNUT street. Apply second story back buildings. 12 10 3t*

TO LET—THE FIVE-STORY BROWN STONE STORE, No. 120 N. THIRD Street. Possession on the 1st of January next. Apply at No. 206 S. FRONT Street. 12 9 3t*

WATCHES, JEWELRY, ETC.

GREAT INDUCEMENTS

To Purchasers of Holiday Presents.

MEAD & ROBBINS,

Successors to John O. Mead & Son,

N. E. Corner NINTH and CHESNUT Sts.,

Manufacturers of the Finest Grades of

SILVER PLATED WARE,

Respectfully inform their customers and the public that they are now prepared to offer EXTRAORDINARY INDUCEMENTS during the HOLIDAY SEASON, and confidently invite an inspection of one of the largest stocks of Silver Plated Ware to be found in this city. Hard Metal Sets reduced from $115 to $75 and $50 per set. An examination of our stock will insure sales.

CUTLERY.

PEARL, IVORY, and RUBBER CUTLERY in great variety, Plated and Unplated, in quantities as required. 11 19 thstu5w

ESTABLISHED 1828.

C. W. RUSSELL,

No. 22 North SIXTH Street,

OFFER FOR THE HOLIDAYS,

GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES,

From the best manufacturers.

FINE JEWELRY,

Of all descriptions, and latest styles.

FRENCH MARBLE CLOCKS,

Direct from Paris.

SILVER WARE OF THE GORHAM MANUFACTURING COMPANY,

AT [12 5 3wrp

THE LOWEST POSSIBLE PRICES.

C. & A. PEQUIGNOT,

MANUFACTURERS OF

WATCH CASES,

And Dealers in American and Imported

WATCHES,

No. 13 South SIXTH Street,

12 1 tfrp *Manufactory, No. 22 S. FIFTH St.*

A. B. WARDEN,

S. E. Corner FIFTH and CHESNUT Sts.,

PREVIOUS TO REMOVAL TO

No. 1029 CHESNUT STREET,

OFFERS FOR THE HOLIDAYS

A LARGE AND VARIED ASSORTMENT OF

Gold and Silver Watches, Fine Jewelry,

Sterling Silver Ware, Plated Ware, Etc. Etc.,

SUITABLE FOR HOLIDAY GIFTS,

AT THE [12 8 1mrp

LOWEST POSSIBLE PRICES.

HOLIDAY PRESENTS.

JACOB HARLEY,

JEWELLER,

12 1 1mrp No. 622 MARKET Street.

HATS AND CAPS.

JONES, TEMPLE & CO.,

FASHIONABLE HATTERS,

No. 23 S. NINTH Street,

First door above Chesnut street. 4 9

WARBURTON'S IMPROVED VENTILATED, and easy-fitting Dress Hats (patented) in all the improved fashions of the season, CHESNUT street, next door to the Post Office. 11 19 3m

LOST.

LOST—CERTIFICATE OF OLD CITY LOAN No. 1618, for one hundred dollars, in the name of Mary F. Reeves. Application will be made for the issue of a new certificate. 12 3 thfim*

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

CHARLES DICKENS' WORKS

At COST, at

Peterson & Brothers',

No. 306 CHESNUT Street.

We are now selling all our numerous editions of Charles Dickens' Works at a discount of from TWENTY-FIVE to FORTY PER CENT. off from regular retail prices. Now is the time for everybody to purchase a set of Dickens' Works. Call in and examine them, at

T. B. PETERSON & BROTHERS',

No. 306 CHESNUT Street,

ABOVE THIRD.

PETERSONS' are now selling ALL BOOKS at RETAIL, at a DISCOUNT of from TWENTY-FIVE to FORTY PER CENT. OFF OF RETAIL PRICES 11 9 2

FIVE THOUSAND

NEW MUSIC ALBUMS,

Magnificently Bound in Gold and Leather,

NOW FOR SALE AT

J. E. Gould's Piano Warerooms

No. 923 CHESNUT STREET,

Containing FIFTY of the Newest Pieces of Music for the Piano, Vocal and Instrumental, no one of which was Published in the First Edition.

PRICE, - - - $2.50

INDEX.

1. Turlorette (Quadrille), H. Starr.
2. Prince of Tears (Song), F. Schubert.
3. Captain Jinks (Song), T. Maclagan.
4. Vanitatis (Polka Militaire), J. Ascher.
5. Robinson Crusoe (Quadrille), Offenbach.
6. Not for Joseph (Song), Arthur Lloyd.
7. The Lover and the Bird (Song), P. D. Guglielmo.
8. Orphee aux Enfers (Quadrille), Offenbach.
9. Jerusalem the Golden (Hymn), A. Ewing.
10. The Merriest Girl That's Out (Song).
11. Coustic et Coustic (Scottische Elegante).
12. How Fair Art Thou (Song), H. Weist.
13. In the Starlight (Duet) Vocal, S. Glover.
14. On the Beach at Cape May (Song).
15. Schuzen-Kar ch, Carl Faust.
16. Veil Dancer (Polka), Carl Faust.
17. Ohne Zagel Und Bugel (Gallop), Carl Faust.
18. Good Bye, Sweetheart, Good Bye, (Song).
19. La Chatelaine (Polka Mazourka), Carl Faust.
20. The Young Recruit (March) S. Richards.
21. Five o'Clock in the Morning, (Ballad) by Diarbel.
22. The Moon Behind the Trees (Song), G. T. Wilson.
23. Up and Down (Galop), Carl Faust.
24. The Black Key, (Polka Mazourka) A. Herzog.
25. Romance from Don Pasquale (Opera Song).
26. Crispino e la Comare (Opera Bouffe), Fantasia.
27. Home, Sweet Home (Variation), J. H. Black.
28. Marche des Tambours, (Militaire) Sidney Smith.
29. Les Varietes Persiennes, (New Quadrille).
30. La Belle Helene (Galop), arranged by D. Godfrey
31. Come Back to Erin (Song) Claribel.
32. Ariadne (Polka Mazourka), A. Talexy.
33. Maggie's secret (My Heart is over the Sea), (Song).
34. Il Bondel (Galop), Carl Faust.
35. Blue Bird (Polka Redowa), Weingarten.
36. Barbe Bleue (Galop), arranged by T. A'Becket, Jr.
37. The Naiads (Barcarolle), E. Mack.
38. Fire and Flame (Galop), Carl Faust.
39. Victoria Lancers (Quadrille), Weingarten.
40. Lucrezia Borgia (Il Brindisi) (Song), Donizetti.
41. Scenes that are Brightest (Maritana), (Song).
42. My First Wife's Dead (Barbe Bleue), (Song).
43. Les Adieux (Nocturne), P. Horro.
44. Fra Diavolo (Fantasia) arranged by Sidney Smith.
45. Valse des Roses (Waltz), E. Ketterer.
46. Cujus Animam (Opera Stabat Mater), W. Kuhe.
47. La Favorite (Morceau de Concert), J. Ascher.
48. Immortelles (Waltz 4 hands) I. Gungl.
49. Kunstler Leben (Waltz), Strauss.
50. Banger's (March).

[11 23 mwf6w

PRICE, - - - $2.50.

NOW READY.

A NEW ILLUSTRATED WORK FOR THE HOLIDAYS.

"NOTHING BUT LEAVES." A POEM.

ILLUMINATED BY JEAN LEE.

This popular Poem has been illuminated by Miss Jean Lee, so well and favorably known as the Illuminator of "The Beatitudes," published by L. Prang & Co. This work is produced in the splendid style of the Lithographic art, the copies being fully equal to drawing next door to the original. The whole forms a 4 nail quarto, and is bound in elegant crape cloth, bevelled boards, gilt edges, and in Turkey morocco extra. Price in cloth, $5; Turkey morocco extra, $10. Only a small edition published.

DUFFIELD ASHMEAD, Publisher,

12 5 mwf4p No. 724 CHESNUT Street.

JUST OUT—YOUNG FOLKS' NEWS.

A New and Attractive Juvenile Weekly. Sold by the Newsdealers and by Newsboys at TWO CENTS per number. Yearly, $1.

Subscriptions received by

ALFRED MARTIEN, Publisher,

No. 21 South SEVENTH Street,

1t PHILADELPHIA.

THE SECOND NUMBER OF ZELL'S POPULAR ENCYCLOPEDIA AND UNIVERSAL DICTIONARY ready TO-DAY, December 10. The third number is in press, and ready next week. Mailed upon receipt of ten cents each number.

T. ELLWOOD ZELL, Publisher,

1t Nos. 17 and 19 S. SIXTH Street.

HESTER VAUGHAN.

Mrs. Stanton goes to see Governor Geary —What She Saw and What She Said.

The *Revolution* contains a letter from Mrs. E. Cady Stanton, dated in this city on the 5th inst. We make the following extracts:—

Dear *Revolution*:—In company with Mrs. Miller, daughter of Hon. Gerrit Smith, we waited on Governor Geary yesterday, with the memorial from the Workingwomen's National Association, asking a pardon for Hester Vaughan, now lying in a Philadelphia prison under sentence of death for the alleged crime of infanticide.

SHE TAKES THE NIGHT TRAIN.

We took the night train, and reaching Harrisburg at 4 o'clock, were summoned to the ungracious duty of coming forth into the cold morning air to decide what the next step should be.

THE USE OF MEN.

It is on such occasions, 'mid darkness and strangers, that one appreciates the *genus homo;* however, being thrown upon our own resources, we asked the conductor which was the best hotel in Harrisburg. "The Lochiel," he promptly replied, which at once suggested to us the ominous lines of Campbell, "Lochiel! Lochiel! beware of the day," and as we entered the long, dark omnibus, we gazed furtively about, feeling that there might be worse things at hand to beware of than what lay in the dim future. However, we reached the hotel in safety, found a comfortable room, where we resumed the thread of our dreams until breakfast, which, with the exception of the coffee (chickory?), was good. The attendants, from Afric's burning sands, were attentive and obliging.

A BLACK SAXON WITH CHISELLED FEATURES.

We were much struck with the fine head and chiselled features of one tall black man, who looked thoroughly Saxon in everything but color. On inquiry, we found his Excellency the Governor was at home, so we ordered a carriage and went to the Executive Mansion. We were somewhat ashamed of our outfit. The carriage was old and dilapidated, and our "white male" driver presented rather an untidy and limpid appearance with one leg of his pantaloons turned up and the other dragging on the ground.

GEARY OUT ON A "PARTY."

We were told that as the Governor had been out to a party the night before until 1 o'clock, we would find him still at his house. But in spite of the late hours he was already in the Capitol attending to the duties of the Executive Department. We queried as we rode along as to the probable frame of mind in which we might find his Excellency, and suggested to our companion, that with late hours, salads, oysters, ice cream, coffee (and perhaps something stronger), we might find him in a rather dyspeptic condition, which would eclipse for a time the nobler sentiments of courtesy, justice, and mercy, but she promptly repudiated the suggestion, and expressed her confidence that inasmuch as he had been in the society of ladies, probably tripping the light fantastic toe, in the giddy waltz or graceful quadrille, or exalted by their influence into the diviner realms of sentiment and affection, we should no doubt find him in a most philanthropic state of mind. In this hope we alighted at the Capitol, which, by the way, is an unpretending brick building. Everything was in a state of busy preparation for the opening of the Legislature in the second week in January.

THE PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE—SOBERING OFF ON SODA WATER.

It seems they allow their legislators a little time to steady themselves after the jovialities of the holidays before entering on the important business of the State. Seeing a group of workmen standing under the dome, we asked if some one would show us to the Governor's apartments. One old man, with a basket of apples on his arm, said he would do himself the honor. As we went along we inquired what the people generally thought of their Governor. "I am a Democrat, and he a Republican," he archly replied, "so my opinion would not be worth much, but I suppose the people of Pennsylvania believe in him or they would not have elected him."

PALPITATORS!!!

After mounting the staircase and pausing to take breath (as we did not wish to enter his Excellency's presence in a palpitating condition), we knocked at the door, an attendant promptly appeared, and we were ushered into a large, pleasant room. We then gave him our cards and a letter of introduction from the world-known editor of the *Tribune*, which we secretly prayed the Governor, in an adjoining apartment, would be able to read.

GEARY TRYING TO READ GREELEY.

Whilst he was deciphering that epistle and arranging his cravat, glossy black hair, and a benevolent smile for our reception, we had abundant time to observe our surroundings. The floor was covered with a bright Brussels carpet, a coal stove and a large table occupied the centre of the room; near each leg of the table stood a large spittoon, capable of holding at least half a gallon of rejected tobacco juice, and in a remote corner stood another of these symbols of legislative wisdom. Such a bountiful provision for this manly indulgence led us to fear that the Executive mouth might be disfigured with little streams of tobacco juice quietly meandering from either side through his beard, but we were pleasantly disappointed. The ceiling was decorated with portraits of all the Governors, from William Penn down to Governor Curtin, smiling benevolently, as if enjoying our merriment over the large spittoons.

A JOKE—GEARY, "THE HERO OF LOOKOUT MOUNTAIN."

We were startled from our communion with the spirit-land by the usher who announced that the Governor was ready to receive us, and we soon stood in the august presence of the hero of Lookout Mountain, who had been so famous in the Kansas imbroglio. The Governor is a handsome man, of good manners, imposing presence, liberal views, and benevolent feelings, and we feel sure that we should have had a more pleasant and unrestrained interview, had not been for his stern secretary in spectacles, who maintained his position in the corner, occasionally throwing in a cold, curt remark, as if to remind the Governor that he had duties and interests as a politician as well as a man, and that he must manifest no tender emotions that might reflect on the bar of the State, as the judges, jurors, and advocate in the case of Hester Vaughan were all voters and would have a voice in his re-election.

He stated that he had never signed the death warrant of Hester Vaughan, and that we might rest assured she was safe in his hands.

Such being the case, we urged that a stay within the walls of a prison might not be the most desirable to an innocent woman, and that if the justice of the case had moved him to a stay of proceedings, mercy demanded that the prisoner should experience its benefits by a speedy release from her long and severe incarceration, never having been permitted to walk in the corridors either before or after her trial.

PENNSYLVANIA TO BE "MADE AN EXAMPLE OF."

To this his Excellency replied that he had given much patient thought to prison discipline, and hoped to so improve the whole system of the State as to make Pennsylvania an example that other States might follow. Knowing the disgraceful condition of "The Tombs" in New York, where a thousand church spires point to heaven, we promptly replied we were rejoiced that his mind was turned to that subject, and we hoped our Governor would follow his example.

Returning to Hester Vaughan, his Excellency remarked that justice would never be done in cases of infanticide until women were in the jury-box. This opinion shows that the Governor has either thought profoundly on this subject or read the resolutions passed at the Cooper Institute meeting. This being the opinion of the Executive, we shall look for a speedy movement among the women of Pennsylvania demanding that the statute providing that "minors, slaves, idiots, lunatics, criminals, and women shall not be jurors," be amended by striking out the word "women."

After spending over an hour with the Governor, who was gracious and genial (barring the under-current of wounded State pride), we arose to depart. Among the many kind words on leaving, he said, "Present my regards to Horace Greeley, and say to him that he is one of the distinguished men of our times for whom I have felt great admiration and esteem." Speaking of the Hon. Gerrit Smith, we told him he was our kinsman, and he must excuse what might seen to him uncalled-for sympathy on our part, as philanthropy was a family mania. A mania, his Excellency graciously remarked, which he admired, and with which he himself was somewhat affected. The next day we went to the Moyamensing Prison.

MRS. STANTON SEES CHANDLER.

The Governor's letter opened the doors to us at once, and we were ushered into Mr. Chandler's office, where he sat correcting a letter of Hester Vaughan's to the women of the Empire State, saying that she wished us to hold no more meetings, or make any expressions of public sympathy in her behalf, as she feared it might embarrass Executive action in her case, and prolong her suffering. After hearing the letter, we remarked that, of course, Hester did not see that such a letter would be a grave reflection on those in whose hand her life was. To suppose for a moment that any unwise action in a sister State could interfere with the proposed justice and mercy to a helpless criminal was an evidence of a want of knowledge of the high character of the Governor of Pennsylvania, who had told us that he had not signed the death warrant, and never should do so. It was evident that this letter had been prompted by some outside influence, and Mr. Chandler, probably, took that view of the case and decided not to send it.

OUTRAGE ON CHANDLER.

We found Mr. Chandler a genial, benevolent-looking old gentleman, though when we first met him, and he ascertained from the Governor's letter that we were from New York, he poured out the vials of his wrath on the Cooper Institute meeting, the New York press, and the Workingwomen's Association; but when he found the committee were calm, cool, collected personages, able to stand fire, and kinsmen of Gerrit Smith, who had been his associate in Congress, and for whom he expressed great regard and respect, most friendly relations were at once established. He complained that some of our papers had ridiculed him for coming down to Prison Inspector after having represented the Republic in foreign countries and the great Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in Congress.

MRS. STANTON SOOTHES CHANDLER.

We assured him if any such things had been said, it must have been by some envious politicians in his own State. That his name was mentioned with great respect in the Cooper Institute meeting, and in our daily journals. In exalting his present position, we told him we thought he had never held a higher office. No father could have been kinder than he has been to the unfortunate Hester Vaughan, and he has already made great improvements in the arrangements of the prison for the comfort of those under his supervision.

HESTER VAUGHAN.

He escorted us through the wing of the prison where the women are incarcerated, and gave us many interesting accounts of the inmates. At last we paused at the door of Hester Vaughan's cell, and saw her innocent face through the wicket for the first time. She returned a sad, earnest, questioning look, as her eyes scanned the group that gathered around her door, which was at once thrown open and with trembling heart we entered. On seeing the poor girl our interest in her was greatly intensified, and we felt more than ever convinced of her innocence. Hester is a short, stout girl, with a round head, high, broad forehead, an open, benevolent face, light brown hair, soft blue eyes, and fair complexion. She has a quiet, self-possessed manner, and is gentle in her movements and speech. She can read and write, and is very intelligent for one of her class. She showed us several of Lee Richmond's stories, which she had been reading, and exhibited undergarments that she had made that were very neatly embroidered. Everything about her indicates a taste for order, cleanliness, and beauty.

As we were left alone with her, we had a full, free talk of more than an hour. She went over the tragic scenes of the last year. She told us of her desertion in a strange land, of her betrayal and disgrace, of her wretchedness, despair, and suffering, of her cruel arrest and exposure; dragged by men, in the depth of winter, from a bed of sickness to the station house and prison, when prudence and mercy alike should have shielded her from the public gaze. She told us of her mock trial, the judges, men! the jurors, men! her advocate, a man! who took her last cent, and never came near her till the day of her trial, manifested no sympathy with her, and made a meagre, feeble defense.

Mr. Chandler had told us of her agony after the sentence. Returning from the court she met him in the corridor, and threw herself into his arms, crying, "Oh, save me! save me! I cannot die!" Her screams in the court-room were enough to touch the heart of any man not made insensible by reverence for false laws and customs of his own creation; and not one there could understand the sorrows and temptation of woman, bankrupt in all she holds dear, and betrayed where, by all that is holy in nature, she had a right to look for protection.

She told us of her young days, her home, how much she feared her father might hear of her disgrace. She said she wished she had given some other name in court. When we told her that the families with whom she had lived had petitioned the Governor for her release, and spoken in the highest terms of her devotion and faithfulness to their interests, "Oh, yes," she said, with great simplicity, "I never harmed any one but myself." Her cell is about eleven feet square, has a large window that she can open or shut at pleasure, water and heat at her command, with a ventilator in the ceiling. She has a trunk full of clothes, a number of books, a table and two stools. She had asked a chair, as she suffers greatly with pain in her back, and cannot sit without leaning. Noticing that she leaned against the cold wall, we told her that the pain in her back was rheumatism, and that that would increase it. If there is no law against it, we hope some one of the thousands of Philadelphia ladies whom the Governor told us were interested in Hester's case will send her a chair. Whilst we were there the door stood wide open. "Oh," said she, "how pleasant it seems to have that door open. You have no idea how dreadful it is to be shut up all alone these long, dark nights, with mice and cockroaches. I have had my fingers bitten while sleeping." We mentioned this to a gentleman in the corridor. He replied, "A prison is not a hotel."

ARE COCKROACHES LEGAL?

As men are great sticklers for law, inasmuch as mice and cockroaches were not a part of the Judge's sentence, we trust such nuisances will be speedily abated as the unavoidable hardships of prison life are more than most mortals can endure without becoming idiots or lunatics.

MRS. DR. SMITH.

In view of the jealousy expressed at the New York sympathy for Hester Vaughan, we asked how many Philadelphia ladies had been in to see her. She spoke of the frequent visits and great kindness of Mrs. Dr. Smith. "Once," she said, "a lady came with her; and last Friday (three days after the New York meeting) two ladies came to see me; that is all."

We agree with the Governor that the *home* sympathy has been manifested with peculiar *quietness* both by the press and people of Pennsylvania.

CONCLUSION.

We have no reason to fear that the poor and unfortunate will ever receive too much attention either at home or abroad.

We trust the present excitement will teach us, one and all, that we have an individual responsibility in the helpless ones now suffering in our jails and prisons. If we could only make the sorrows of others our own we should have less patience with wrong and oppression.

"It is remarkable," says Dean Swift, "with what Christian fortitude and resignation we can bear the sufferings of other folks."

E. C. S.

Foreign Gossip.

—Intelligence has been received that Mr. Cooper, who is at the head of the Expedition for the Survey of the Yellow river, made his way as far as Bathange, when the Chinese authorities refused to allow him to cross over into Thibet. Under these circumstances he determined to fall back on the Bhama route, in the direction of Calcutta.

—Schoolmasters and pupils who are preparing for the next Oxford local examination will learn with vexation—if they are not already informed—that the French subject for juniors has just been altered. Instead of Haurćau's "Charlemagne," as announced in the programme, dated May 9, it is to be "Lazare Hoche," by Emile Bonnechose. No explanation is given, but there must have been culpable neglect somewhere. The expense, as well as loss of time and labor, occasioned by this change might have been avoided by due consideration before fixing upon the subject for examination.

—In view of the observations of the transit of Venus that will doubtless be made in 1874 and 1882, Mr. E. J. Stone, of Greenwich Observatory, has rediscussed the various observations made in 1769 by Father Kell, Wales and Dymond, Captain Cook, and others; and he states that the investigation has led him to the "detection of several grave and fundamental errors which have previously been made in the discussion of these results, and to a value of the solar parallax entitled to be received with confidence." This value is 8 deg. 91 min., which confirms the long-accepted conclusion that it was "about 8 deg. 90 min.," and gets rid of the serious discrepancies which have long perplexed astronomers.

—While many are clamoring for the abandonment of Greek and Latin composition, the University of London has recognized its value, by making it one of the requirements for the degree of D. Lit., or Doctor of Literature, which it has recently instituted, and in one instance conferred. This title is attainable by all graduates of an English university or that of Dublin, on passing two examinations with not less than a year between them. The first, which entitles the successful candidate to the degree of M. A., includes the Greek and Latin classics, with prose composition in Greek, Latin, and English, and the history of the world to the end of the eighteenth century. The subjects of the second are the English language, English literature and history, French or German language and literature, with either of the following languages:—Anglo-Saxon with Icelandic, Sanskrit, Arabic, Hebrew with Syriac.

—Dr. Acland says, in his address to the British Medical Association, "Chemistry, which used to be chiefly analytical, has now become enthusiastically synthetical." There are virtually no limits to the substances which can be made. Berthelot makes a calculation of the number of combinations with acids of certain alcohols. He says, "if you gave each a name, allowing a line for the name, then printed one hundred lines in a page, and made volumes of a thousand pages, and placed a million volumes in a library, you would need fourteen thousand libraries for your catalogue." He, therefore, properly calls such bodies infinite, instancing the synthetical construction of the alcohol and aldehyde series, of the organic acids, of the amides, of urea, and the millions of possible bodies which loom in the future—certain to be made, waiting to be made, the possessors of qualities suspected, but unknown.

—Mr. David Forbes has made a series of experiments and observations with a view to arrive at definite conclusions as regards the contraction, on cooling, of the silicated rocks which compose so large a portion of the earth's crust. He found that large masses of artificial stone, weighing half a ton, were as large after cooling as the wooden models from which the moulds had been made. The principal ingredient in the castings here referred to was Rowley Rag, a basaltic rock, which figures largely in a range of hills near Dudley. Experiments with glass show the shrinkage to be not more than 1¼ per cent. of the whole volume. From these and other facts Mr. Forbes draws the conclusion that "the amount of contraction which silicated rocks undergo in passing from the molten to the solid and cold state must be very much less than usually taken for granted, and that, in consequence of this, the effects due to such contraction, when considered in relation to certain geological phenomena, have been much overestimated."

—A "Report on Meteorological Observations in the Northwestern Provinces of India" has been printed at Roorkee. It contains the record of weather for the year 1867, from twenty-three stations—three on the hills, twenty in the plains—which include all the physical features of the country. This is important, as observations made at different elevations afford means of comparison which can be turned to good account by meteorologists. Dr. Murray Thomson, who has drawn up the report, states that native doctors and medical students have been trained to use the instruments, and from them, when practising their profession in different parts of the provinces, trustworthy series of observations may be obtained. At Agra, lectures on the use of the instruments were given to the students of the Oordoo, and money prizes were awarded to the most proficient. Any one wishing to ascertain the temperature and other meteorological phenomena of the "cool season," the time of the hot winds, the rainy season, and of the weeks when periodical changes are taking place, will find them all clearly set forth in these tables. Dr. Thomson hopes eventually to show the connection between weather and disease; at present the data are too uncertain to enable him to do more than show an access of cholera on a sudden fall of temperature.

—On the 1st of November last one of the most important Dutch lines of railway was thrown open to the public. It runs from Utrecht to Waardenburg, and forms a link of the section Utrecht-Bois-le-Duc, leading to Brussels and Paris. Bois-le-Duc was on the same day admitted into the Dutch railway system, and put in communication with the railway that now stretches away from Goes (in Zeeland) to Venlo (in Limburg). It is probable that the section Bois-le-Duc-Waardenburg, which now alone remains unfinished in this part of the country, will be ready by the middle or end of next year, so that 1869 will witness an unbroken communication between Amsterdam and Paris. Of all the lines to be built by the State according to the act passed in 1860, this one from Utrecht to Bois-le-Duc is the most difficult and costly. Three tremendous brides had to be constructed over three large rivers—the Mense, near Hedel, the Waal, near Zalt-Bommel, and the Lek, near Culemborg. The last is now open for traffic, and the others are nearly ready. The bridge near Culemborg, half-way between Utrecht and Waardenburg, is one of the grandest works of engineering skill. It consists of one arch of 492 English feet span, one of 262 feet, and seven arches of 57 feet span each, or 399 feet; total, 2063 English feet. It is constructed on the "fish-shaped girder" system. The one near Zalt-Bommel will measure 2680 English feet.

—There is no end to the grammatico-logical questions which come before us. A judge, discharging a man upon his recognizance to come up for sentence if called upon, tells him that if he behave well he will probably die before he hears any more of the matter. At this "Hibernicism" the newspaper says the whole court roared with laughter. There was no bull at all, for two reasons. First, a man who fires a shotted gun at unoffending little girls may bear of it *after death;* and most of those who laughed profess to believe this. But we will concede to the laughing audience that this allusion was not in the mind of the judge. Let us turn then to the grammatical view. The laugh is a proof of the progress which the logical principle is making; but it does not always show itself discreetly. The question is this—Has that which is never to happen a *before* and an *after?* No *after* certainly; but in common minds and common language it has a *before*. Is it absurd, ungrammatical, or illogical, to say to a person who is attempting the impracticable, You will ruin yourself before you succeed? When a man says, "I will see you hanged first," he means that he never will: some persons explicitly add, "and then I won't." The laughing logicians of the court had the idea that *before* and *after* are alternatives: this is not true. The alternative of *before* is "*at* or *after*, or *never*." Try it; you will get to the moon before Christmas, or you will not get to the moon before Christmas; this seems clear. If not, then you get to the moon at Christmas, or after Christmas, or never. The judge's remark left open whether the criminal, not being called up during life, would be called up at death, after death, or never. He did not explain that the Court does not pass sentence upon all persons *in articulo mortis*, and does not summon ghosts; so that *never* is the only practical alternative. And probably the remark was suggested by the prisoner being an old man. A Scotch clergyman was talking very seriously to a parishioner about drinking, and hoped he had produced some effect. And so he had, for the parishioner said, "Ye're right, sir; whisky's a bad thing, especially bad whisky!" And we say that logic is a puzzling thing, especially bad logic.

TO PROPRIETORS OF

HOTELS BOARDING-HOUSES

AND

SHIPPING.

We have a special Wholesale Department for supplying LINEN AND COTTON SHEETING, TOWELS, NAPKINS, SINGLE BED AND BERTH BLANKETS, and other goods particularly adapted to your wants.

All the above kinds of GOODS made up at short notice if desired.

STRAWBRIDGE & CLOTHIER,

CENTRAL DRY GOODS STORE,

COR. EIGHTH AND MARKET STREETS

BLANK BOOKS.

BLANK BOOKS.

WILLIAM M. CHRISTY,

Blank Book Manufacturer, Stationer and Printer,

No. 127 South THIRD Street.

LEDGERS,

DAY BOOKS,

CASH BOOKS, ETC.,

ON HAND OR MADE TO ORDER.

A large assortment of Foreign and Domestic Stationery constantly on hand.

Publisher of SMITH'S CALCULATIONS OF THE PROOF OF LIQUORS. [12 1tuths tl2 3lrp

CARPETINGS.

J. T. DELACROIX,

IMPORTER AND DEALER IN

CARPETINGS

Mattings, Oil Cloths, Rugs, Etc.,

Wholesale and Retail.

WAREHOUSE,

No. 37 South SECOND St.,

9 12 stuth3mSp Above Chesnut, Philadelphia.

PATENTED.—PANTS SCOURED AND STRETCHED from 1 to 5 inches, at Mottet French Steam Dyeing and Scouring, No. 209 N. NINTH Street and No. 706 RACE Street. 7 30 3p

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

OFFICE OF THE

DELAWARE MUTUAL SAFETY INSURANCE COMPANY.

PHILADELPHIA, November 11, 1868.

The following statement of the affairs of the Company is published in conformity with a provision of its Charter:—

PREMIUMS RECEIVED

From November 1, 1867, to October 31, 1868.		
On Marine and Inland Risks	$803,506 74	
On Fire Risks	145,205 06	
		$948,711 80
Premiums on Policies not marked off Nov. 1, 1867		406,845 71
		$1,355,557 51

PREMIUMS MARKED OFF

As earned from Nov. 1, 1867, to Oct. 31, 1868.		
On Marine and Inland Risks	$746,605 77	
On Fire Risks	148,317 72	
		$894,923 49
Interest during the same period—Salvages, etc.		107,498 82
		$1,002,422 31

LOSSES, EXPENSES, ETC.,

During the year as above.

Marine and Inland Navigation Losses	$424,052 74	
Fire Losses	73,485 87	
Return Premiums	59,141 62	
Reinsurances	36,106 51	
Agency Charges, Advertising, Printing, etc.	50,586 63	
Taxes—United States, State and Municipal Taxes	43,565 89	
Expenses	23,908 65	
		$710,837 31
		$291,585 00

ASSETS OF THE COMPANY

November 1, 1868.

$260,000 U. S. 5 per cent. Loan, 10-40s.	$208,500 00
120,000 U. S. 6 per cent. Loan, 1881	138,800 00
50,000 U. S. 6 per cent. Loan (for Pacific Railroad)	50,000 00
200,000 State of Pennsylvania 6 per cent. Loan	211,375 00
125,000 City of Philadelphia 6 per cent. Loan (exempt from Tax)	128,594 00
50,000 State of New Jersey 6 per cent. Loan	51,500 00
20,000 Pennsylvania Railroad 1st Mortgage 6 per cent. Bonds	20,200 00
25,000 Pennsylvania Railroad 2d Mortgage 6 per cent. Bonds	24,000 00
25,000 Western Penn'a Railroad Mortgage 6 per cent. Bonds (Penn'a Railroad guarantee)	20,625 00
20,000 State of Tennessee 5 per cent. Loan	21,000 00
7,000 State of Tennessee 6 per cent. Loan	5,031 25
15,000 Germantown Gas Company; principal and interest guaranteed by the City of Philadelphia, 300 shares stock	15,000 00
10,000 Pennsylvania Railroad Company, 200 shares stock	11,300 00
5,000 North Pennsylvania Railroad Company, 100 shares stock	3,500 00
20,000 Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Company, 80 shares stock	15,000 00
= 207,900 Loans on Bond and Mortgage, first liens on City Properties	207,900 00
$1,109,900 Par Market value, $1,083,604 26. Cost,	$1,130,325 25
Real Estate	36,000 00
Bills Receivable for Insurances made	322,486 94
Balances due at Agencies—Premiums on Marine Policies, Accrued Interest, and other debts due the Company	40,178 88
Stock and Scrip of Sundry Corporations, $3156. Estimated value	1,813 00
Cash in Bank $116,150 08	
Cash in Drawer 413 65	116,563 73
	$1,647,367 80

PHILADELPHIA, November 11, 1868.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a CASH DIVIDEND of TEN PER CENT on the CAPITAL STOCK, and SIX PER CENT. Interest on the SCRIP of the Company, payable on and after the 1st December proximo, free of National and State Taxes.

They have also declared a SCRIP DIVIDEND of THIRTY PER CENT. on the EARNED PREMIUMS for the year ending October 31, 1868, certificates of which will be issued to the parties entitled to the same, on and after the 1st December proximo, free of National and State Taxes.

They have ordered, also, that the SCRIP CERTIFICATES OF PROFITS of the Company, for the year ending October 31, 1864, be redeemed in CASH, at the Office of the Company, on and after 1st December proximo, all interest thereon to cease on that date.

☞ By a provision of the Charter, all Certificates of Scrip not presented for redemption within five years after public notice that they will be redeemed, shall be *forfeited and cancelled on the Books of the Company.*

☞ *No certificate of profits issued under $25. By the Act of Incorporation, "no certificate shall issue unless claimed within two years after the declaration of the dividend whereof it is evidence."*

DIRECTORS.

Thomas C. Hand,	Edmund A. Souder,
John C. Davis,	Samuel E. Stokes,
James C. Hand,	Henry Sloan,
Theophilus Paulding,	William C. Ludwig,
Joseph H. Seal,	George G. Leiper,
Hugh Craig,	Henry C. Dalcti, Jr.,
John B. Penrose,	John D. Taylor,
Jacob P. Jones,	George W. Bernardou,
James Traquair,	William G. Boulton,
Edward Darlington,	Jacob Riegel,
H. Jones Brooke,	Spencer McIlvaine,
James B. McFarland,	John S. Semple, Pitts.,
Edward Lafourcade,	A. B. Berger, do
Joshua P. Eyre,	D. T. Morgan, do.

THOMAS C. HAND, President.
JOHN C. DAVIS, Vice-President.
HENRY LYLBURN, Secretary.
HENRY BALL, Assistant Secretary. 11 12 1m

1829—CHARTER PERPETUAL.

Franklin Fire Insurance Co.

OF PHILADELPHIA.

OFFICE:

Nos. 435 and 437 CHESNUT STREET.

ASSETS ON JANUARY 1, 1868,

$2,603,740 09.

CAPITAL	$200,000 00
ACCRUED SURPLUS	1,018,892 89
PREMIUMS	1,384,846 20
UNSETTLED CLAIMS	INCOME FOR 1867
$33,693 22	$350,000 00.

LOSSES PAID SINCE 1829 OVER

$5,500,000.

Perpetual and Temporary Policies on Liberal Terms

DIRECTORS.

Charles N. Bancker,	George Fales,
Tobias Wagner,	Alfred Fitler,
Samuel Grant,	Francis W. Lewis, M. D.,
George W. Richards,	Thomas Sparks,
Isaac Lea,	William S. Grant.

CHARLES N. BANCKER, President.
GEORGE FALES, Vice-President.
JAS. W. McALLISTER, Secretary pro tem.
Except at Lexington, Kentucky, this Company has no Agencies West of Pittsburg. 3 12p

INSURANCE COMPANY OF NORTH AMERICA,

No. 232 WALNUT STREET, PHILADA.

INCORPORATED 1794. CHARTER PERPETUAL

Marine, Inland, and Fire Insurance.

ASSETS JANUARY 1, 1868, - $2,001,266 72.

$20,000,000 Losses Paid in Cash Since its Organization.

DIRECTORS.

Arthur G. Coffin,	George L. Harrison,
Samuel W. Jones,	Francis R. Cope,
John A. Brown,	Edward H. Trotter,
Charles Taylor,	Edward S. Clarke,
Ambrose White,	T. Charlton Henry,
William Welsh,	Alfred D. Jessup,
Richard D. Wood,	John P. White,
S. Morris Wain,	Louis C. Madeira.
John Mason,	

ARTHUR G. COFFIN, President.
CHARLES PLATT Secretary.
WILLIAM BUEHLER, Harrisburg, Pa., Central Agent for the State of Pennsylvania. 3 3p

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

UNITED SECURITY

LIFE INSURANCE

AND TRUST

COMPANY,

OF

PENNSYLVANIA

OFFICE:

S. E. Corner FIFTH and CHESNUT Sts.

PHILADELPHIA.

CAPITAL, - - $1,000,000

DIRECTORS.

PHILADELPHIA.

GEORGE H. STUART,	S. H. HORSTMANN,
GEORGE W. CHILDS,	A. J. DREXEL,
WM. A. PORTER,	JOSEPH PATTERSON,
F. A. DREXEL,	WM. C. HOUSTON,
WM. V. McKEAN,	N. J. SOLMS,
THOMAS W. EVANS,	HENRY E. ROOD.

NEW YORK.

JAMES M. MORRISON, President Manhattan Bank.
JOSEPH STUART, of J. J. Stuart & Co., Bankers.

BOSTON.

HON. E. S. TOBEY, late President Board of Trade.

CINCINNATI.

A. F. CHAMBERLAIN, of Chamberlain & Co.

CHICAGO.

L. Z. LEITER, of Field, Leiter & Co.
C. M. SMITH, of Geo. C. Smith & Brothers, Bankers.

LOUISVILLE, KY.

WILLIAM GARVIN, of Garvin, Bell & Co.

ST. LOUIS.

JAMES E. YEATMAN, Cashier Merchants' National Bank.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

HON. J. W. PATTERSON, U. S. Senator.

BALTIMORE.

WILLIAM PRESCOTT SMITH, Superintendent Consolidated Railway Line, New York and Washington.
S. M. SHOEMAKER, of Adams & Co.'s Express.
CHRISTIAN AX, of G. W. Gail & Ax.
FRANCIS T. KING, President Central Savings Bank.

GEORGE H. STUART, President.
HENRY E. ROOD, Vice-President.
C. F. BETTS, Secretary.
J. L. LUDLOW, Consulting Physician.
R. M. GIRVIN, M. D., JOS. F. KOERPER, M. D., } Medical Examiners.
C. STUART PATTERSON, RICHARD LUDLOW, } Counsel.

This Company issues Policies of Life Insurance upon all the various plans that have been proved by the experience of European and American Companies to be safe, sound, and reliable, at rates LOW AND UPON TERMS AS FAVORABLE AS THOSE OF ANY COMPANY OF EQUAL STABILITY.

All policies are non-forfeitable after the payment of two or more annual premiums. 11 13 1mwsdm

PHŒNIX INSURANCE COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.

INCORPORATED 1804—CHARTER PERPETUAL.

No. 224 WALNUT Street, opposite the Exchange.

This Company insures from loss or damage by

FIRE,

on liberal terms, on buildings, merchandise, furniture, etc., for limited periods, and permanently on buildings by deposit of premiums.

The Company has been in active operation for more than SIXTY YEARS, during which all losses have been promptly adjusted and paid.

DIRECTORS.

John L. Hodge,	David Lewis,
M. S. Mahony,	Benjamin Etting,
John T. Lewis,	Thomas R. Powers,
William S. Grant,	A. R. McIlvaine,
Robert W. Leaming,	Edward Castillon,
D. Clark Wharton,	Samuel Wilcox,
Lawrence Lewis, Jr.,	Lewis C. Norris.

JOHN R. WUCHERER, President.
SAMUEL WILCOX, Secretary. 3 28

FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY—THE PENNSYLVANIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—Incorporated 1825—Charter Perpetual—No. 510 WALNUT Street, opposite Independence Square.

This Company, favorably known to the community for over forty years, continues to insure against loss or damage by fire on Public or Private Buildings either permanently or for a limited time. Also on Furniture, Stocks of Goods, and Merchandise generally, on liberal terms.

Their Capital, together with a large Surplus Fund, is invested in the most careful manner, which enables them to offer to the insured an undoubted security in the case of loss.

DIRECTORS.

Daniel Smith, Jr.,	John Devereux,
Alexander Benson,	Thomas Smith,
Isaac Hazlehurst,	Henry Lewis,
Thomas Robins,	J. Gillingham Fell,
	Daniel Haddock, Jr.

DANIEL SMITH, JR., President.
WM. G. CROWELL, Secretary. 3 30

STRICTLY MUTUAL.

PROVIDENT LIFE AND TRUST CO.

OF PHILADELPHIA.

OFFICE, No. 111 S. FOURTH STREET.

Organized to promote LIFE INSURANCE among members of the

SOCIETY OF FRIENDS.

Good risks of any class accepted.

Policies issued upon approved plans, at the lowest rates.

President,
SAMUEL R. SHIPLEY.
Vice-President, WILLIAM C. LONGSTRETH.
Actuary, ROWLAND PARRY.
The advantages offered by this Company are excelled 12 7

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,

LONDON.

ESTABLISHED 1803.

Paid-up Capital and Accumulated Funds,

$8,000,000 IN GOLD

PREVOST & HERRING, Agents,

11 4 3m. No. 107 South THIRD Street, Phila.

CARRIAGES.

CARRIAGES

Notice is respectfully given to customers and others desiring CARRIAGES of the

MANUFACTURE

OF

WM. D. ROGERS,

OF CHESNUT STREET,

To place their orders as soon as possible, to insure their completion for the

DRIVING SEASON OF 1869.

CARRIAGES REPAIRED in the most neat and expeditious manner.

CARRIAGES STORED and Insurance effected.

WM. D. ROGERS,

Nos. 1009 and 1011 CHESNUT Street.

11 6 fmw2m PHILADELPHIA.

GARDNER & FLEMING

CARRIAGE BUILDERS,

No. 214 South FIFTH Street,

BELOW WALNUT.

An assortment of NEW AND SECOND HAND CARRIAGES always on hand at REASONABLE PRICES. 6 5 mwsd

RODGERS' AND WOSTENHOLM'S POCKET KNIVES, Pearl and Stag Handles, of beautiful finish. RODGERS' and WADE & BUTCHER'S RAZORS, and the celebrated LECOULTRE RAZOR. SCISSORS of the finest quality.

Razors, Knives, Scissors, and Table Cutlery Ground and Polished, at P. MADEIRA'S, No. 125 S. TENTH street, below Chesnut. 8 5

For The Evening Telegraph.

NEGLECTED.

We often think in silence and in sorrow
Of those who pass, when humankind are bowed;
We heed them not, but hope on some fair morrow
Sunshine will tint the cloud.

Would such but pause, and calmly look within—
Think how mortality is often swayed,
How the poor human heart inclines to sin,
How weak and frail 'tis made—

Then would not envy, malice, want of thought,
Withhold the hand of such at sorrow's call;
But conscience bring them to the spot unsought,
Weeping o'er the frail one's fall.

But let them pass. Alone do we appeal
To Him who deeds of mercy ne'er forgets;
Happy the man on whom the Father's seal
Of approbation sets.

But ye who spurn, or impiously neglect,
The friend who bends beneath misfortune's rod—
Who "pity from afar," and thus expect
Humanity and God

To be appeased—think of that fearful day
When the Great Arbiter our deeds shall sum;
No pity then for *thee*, but turned away,
Thy lips forever dumb! J. J. MILLER.

A Notable Russian, and What He Did.

The St. Petersburg correspondent of the London *Herald* writes, under date of November 11:—

"It is intended to set on foot a subscription for the purpose of erecting a monument at Kieff in honor of the late Count Alexis Bobrinsky, in token of respect for his memory and gratitude for eminent services rendered to his country during a long and active career. It was entirely under his auspices, and in consequence of his energetic efforts, that the first railway in Russia—that of Tsarskoe Selo—was constructed, now thirty years ago. Not long after he succeeded in convincing the late Emperer Nicholas of the necessity of making the Moscow line in opposition to all the ministers of that day. And to the late count, more than to any other individual, Russia is indebted for the progress of the culture of beetroot for sugar, especially in the southwestern provinces. His model farms, factories, and refineries at Smala have proved a nursery of incalculable benefit to the whole country.

"Twenty-five years ago, according to the *Odessa Messenger*, the annual consumption of sugar in the country was only two millions and a half of poods, and but a small proportion of this was of native manufacture. At the present moment the government of Kieff alone produces annually upwards of three millions. The price of sugar is considerably reduced; importation has proportionately diminished, while the quantity consumed has more than doubled itself. Formerly it was necessary to get factory directors and superintendents from other countries, who were only induced to sell their services by the offer of high pay, and the choice of whom was not in all cases a happy one. At present the Smala school furnishes all Russia with well-instructed and intelligent managers, who have been brought up and formed under the eye of the count himself. Then the peasants were often in want, and wages were extremely low; now all the millions that used to be spent on foreign sugar remain in the country, and crowds of workmen flock from distant governments to work on the plantations during the summer, while in winter they find remunerative employment in the factories.

"The late count's son, Wladimir, was sent last year by Government to examine and report on the state of railways in Russia, and in the past autumn filled a similar mission in England, visiting Newcastle and other towns; he was on the point of starting for the United States, on a third mission of the same nature, when he was suddenly recalled by the news of his father's death. According to Prince Dolgorounky, the great authority on genealogical questions, the family is descended from Alexis Bobrinsky, natural son of Catherine II and Count Gregory Orloff. The child at first received the name of Romanoff, which was afterwards changed to the one now borne by the family, and taken from an estate called Brobriki, in the government of Toula, which was bestowed upon her son by the Empress.

"At the funeral which took place on Sunday last at the Alexander Newsky Convent, the Emperor and his brothers Constantine and Nicholas were present, as well as Prince Gortschakoff, Count Schouvaloff, Generals Timascheff, Melnikoff, and Zelonoy, and a great many membeas of the Council of the Empire. Monsignor Isidore, Metropolitan of Novgorod and St. Petersburg, officiated."

The Big Trees.

Carleton, of the Boston *Journal*, has taken in the big trees of California on his homeward route. He thus alludes to them:—

It is five miles to the grove of big trees, though there are trees all around us which would be called big in the East. We climb a hill—our horses all the way plunging their hoofs into granulated granite—hardly enough decomposed to be classed as soil. A few minutes' ride down the southwestern slope of the hill and we are among the monarchs of the forest. They do not seem to be at first sight very much larger than the surrounding pines, and it is only by measurement and comparison that we can comprehend their magnitude. The great elm on Boston Common is between six and seven feet in diamgter, but here are six hundred trees the smallest of which is twelve feet in diameter, and the largest thirty-three! The measurements which give these diameters are taken one yard from the ground. Ten feet up they have diminished about one-third, but above that hold their dimensions to a great height. One which fell many years ago, from which the bark has crumbled, is now thirty-three feet in diameter, and you can walk two hundred and fifty feet along that portion of the trunk which has not yet decayed. One board from this tree would be sufficient to board up the side of a meeting house. We might hew from this single trunk the hull of a ship of greater tonnage than the Santa Maria, in which Columbus crossed the ocean. One lagerr even than the Mayflower of the Pilgrims. Sit down and look at the monster called the "grizzly giant." It is ninety feet up to the first limb, which is six feet and four inches in diameter. A limb one hundred and thirty feet from the ground has been broken off thirty feet from the body of the fallen tree, and the fallen portion lies before us on the ground, eleven feet in circumference, or nearly four feet in diameter! There are thirteen of us in our party, and we all ride into the burned cavity of one tree still standing and sit there upon our horses, with room for six or eight more! We ride through the hollow trunk of another fallen tree thirty feet, as if it were a section of the Thames tunnel, or of a tubular railway bridge! Were I the first to give such statements, your readers would have reason for saying that I was a lineal descendant of Baron Munchausen.

It is wonderful, but wonder becomes amazement when we look upon the cones produced by these trees, and find them to be not larger than a hen's egg, and the seeds a mere speck. It would take a dozen of them to weigh down an apple-seed! Yet enfolded in this little feathery cell, which lies in my hand, which my gentlest breathing will send whirling through the air, is another forest monarch as mighty as those around me.

The Alaska Purchase—Amounts Paid to Newspapers and Lobbymen.

The Washington correspondent of the Worcester (Mass.) *Spy* writes as follows:—

Of the $7,200,000 in gold voted for Alaska, the amount, it is now reported, Russia actually got was $5,000,000 in gold, about £1,000,000 sterling. This leaves $2,200,000 to be accounted for. How much of this went to pay for the collection, preparation, and publication of documents and reports of a favorable character, published in all sorts of ways and by all sorts of persons, is more than can even be guessed. Doubtless a good round sum.

But with regard to the outside ring—the third house, the press, editors, and correspondents—it is reported that above $300,000 in greenbacks was spent among them. Mr. Riggs, a banker here, is said to have obtained from the Secretary of the Treasury, just at the close of the debates, etc., which terminated by the purchase of Alaska, a loan of the amount just specified. That loan was (if it had any real existence) for obvious reasons never made public. Immediately on the receipt of Mr. Riggs, sundry newspaper men and others, known as lobbyists, were the owners of drafts of various amounts on the Treasurer of the United States, which it is declared General Spinner's books will show were cashed.

A list of persons who are stated to have been thus paid has been circulating here for some time past. It certainly includes the names of persons to whom such a statement is a decided matter of surprise.

Among the sums specified in these reports are such items as:—New York *Tribune*, $20,000; manager of, its Washington Bureau, $5000; publisher of the Washington *Chronicle* $25,000. The correspondents of the *Times*, *World*, *Boston Journal*, Philadelphia *Press*, Chicago *Tribune*, Boston *Advertiser*, Evening *Post*, *Mariners*, are all set down as having been paid various sums each, from $2500 upwards. Some of these are anxiously inquiring what has become of the money, as it has never been paid to them.

[This has a fishy look. Editors are not such lucky dogs as to find $25,000 in a batch.—ED. EVE. TEL.]

The Marquis of Hastings.

The will of the late Marquis of Hastings, dated on the 17th of June last, was proved on the 20th by Admiral Hastings Reginald Yelverton, C. B., one of the executors, a power being reserved of making the like grant to Henry Padwick, Esq., the other executor. The deceased Marquis has left to the Marchioness all the jewels usually worn by her or in her possession, and all her paraphernalia absolutely; and to his stepfather, Admiral Yelverton, and his friend Henry Padwick, £1000 each. Subject to these legacies, the testator has left all his real and personal estate whatever to his executors, upon trust, in the first place to pay all his just debts, and then to pay the annual income of the remainder to the Marchioness during her widowhood; and upon her death or second marriage, whichever event shall first happen, to pay the said amount to his sister, Viscountess Mansham, during her life, for her separate use; and after death the principal to go to such of her children as she shall appoint; and in default of such appointment, to all her children equally. The personal property is sworn under £90,000.

The Erie War.

To the Editor of the N. Y. Tribune.

NEW YORK, Dec. 6, 1868.—In your paper of the 6th inst. is an alleged extract from a paragraph in the *Evening Post* of Saturday, as follows:—"The Erie fight assumed a new and interesting phase to-day. The Erie Railway Company paid to Mr. Vanderbilt, for the stock in his hands last spring, the sum of $3,500,000, and a bonus of $1,000,000, in order to stop the suits instituted by Messrs. Schell and others." The above statement is altogether false. I have had no dealings with the Erie Railway Company, nor have I ever sold that company any stock or received from them any bonus. As to the suits instituted by Messrs. Schell and others, I had nothing to do with them, nor was I in any way concerned in their settlement.

Very respectfully yours, C. VANDERBILT.

The Poet Whittier on Grant.

In a private letter to his nephew, Mr. L. H. Caldwell, in New York, Mr. Whittier thus writes:

"I congratulate thee on the result of the election. We have triumphantly elected Grant and Colfax in spite of New York. I am very thankful that we have succeeded. What is before us I do not know, but it is certain that the election of Seymour and Blair would have been every way disastrous. I look now for a falling off in the daily list of Ku-Klux murders and a gradual return of the South to its right mind. I feel confident that the nation, under Grant and Colfax, will enjoy peace and continued prosperity."

LUMBER.

1868. SPRUCE JOIST. SPRUCE JOIST. HEMLOCK. HEMLOCK. 1868.

1868 SEASONED CLEAR PINE. SEASONED CLEAR PINE. CHOICE PATTERN PINE. SPANISH CEDAR, FOR PATTERNS.) RED CEDAR. 1868

1868 FLORIDA FLOORING. FLORIDA FLOORING. CAROLINA FLOORING. VIRGINIA FLOORING. DELAWARE FLOORING. ASH FLOORING. WALNUT FLOORING. FLORIDA STEP BOARDS. RAIL PLANK. 1868

1868 WALNUT BUS AND PLANK. WALNUT BUS AND PLANK. WALNUT BOARDS. WALNUT PLANK. 1868

1868 UNDERTAKERS LUMBER. UNDERTAKERS' LUMBER. RED CEDAR. WALNUT AND PINE. 1868

1868 SEASONED POPLAR. SEASONED CHERRY. ASH. WHITE OAK PLANK AND BOARDS. HICKORY. 1868

1868 CIGAR BOX MAKERS' CIGAR BOX MAKERS' SPANISH CEDAR BOX BOARDS, FOR SALE LOW. 1868

1868 CAROLINA SCANTLING, CAROLINA B. T. SILLS, NORWAY SCANTLING. 1868

1868 CEDAR SHINGLES, CYPRESS SHINGLES. MAULE, BROTHER & CO., No. 2500 SOUTH Street. 1868

11 2

T. P. GALVIN & CO.,

LUMBER COMMISSION MERCHANTS

SHACKAMAXON STREET WHARF,

BELOW SLOAT'S MILLS,

(So-CALLED), PHILADELPHIA.

AGENTS FOR SOUTHERN AND EASTERN Manufacturers of YELLOW PINE and SPRUCE TIMBER BOARDS, etc., small lots to furnish orders at wholesale rates, deliverable at any accessible point.

Constantly receiving and on hand at our wharf SOUTHERN FLOORING, SCANTLING, SHINGLES, EASTERN LATHS, PICKETS, BED-SLATS, SPRUCE, HEMLOCK, SELECT MICHIGAN AND CANADA PLANK AND BOARDS, AND HACMATCC SHIP-KNEES. 1 31 stuths

ALL OF WHICH WILL BE DELIVERED AT ANY PART OF THE CITY PROMPTLY

FIRE AND BURGLAR PROOF SAFES

C. L. MAISER,

MANUFACTURER OF

FIRE AND BURGLAR-PROOF SAFES,

LOCKSMITH, BELL-HANGER, AND DEALER IN BUILDING HARDWARE,

8 5 No. 434 RACE Street.

CORN EXCHANGE BAG MANUFACTORY.

JOHN T. BAILEY,

N. E. corner of MARKET and WATER Streets, Philadelphia.

DEALERS IN BAGS AND BAGGING Of every description, for Grain, Flour, Salt, Super-Phosphate of Lime, Bone Dust, Etc.

Large and small GUNNY BAGS constantly on hand 2 22 ALSO, WOOL SACKS.

ALEXANDER G. CATTELL & CO. PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 26 NORTH WHARVES AND No. 27 NORTH WATER STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

ALEXANDER G. CATTELL. ELIJAH CATTELL

RAILROAD LINES.

READING RAILROAD.—GREAT TRUNK LINE from Philadelphia to the interior of Pennsylvania, the Schuylkill, Susquehanna, Cumberland and Wyoming Valleys, the North, Northwest and the Canadas. Summer Passenger Trains leave the Company's Depot, Thirteenth and Callowhill streets, Philadelphia, at the following hours:—

MORNING ACCOMMODATION.—At 7.30 A. M. for Reading and all intermediate stations, and Allentown.

Returning, leaves Reading at 6.30 P. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 9.15 P. M.

MORNING EXPRESS.—At 8.15 A. M., for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Pine Grove, Tamaqua, Sunbury, Williamsport, Elmira, Rochester, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, York, Carlisle, Chambersburg, Hagerstown, etc.

The 7.30 train connects at Reading with the East Pennsylvania Railroad trains for Allentown etc. and the 8.15 A. M. connects with the Lebanon Valley train for Harrisburg, etc.; at Port Clinton with Catawissa Railroad trains for Williamsport, Lock Haven, Elmira, etc.; at Harrisburg with Northern Central, Cumberland Valley, and Schuylkill and Susquehanna trains for Northumberland, Williamsport, York, Chambersburg, Pittsburg, etc.

AFTERNOON EXPRESS.—Leaves Philadelphia at 3.30 P. M. for Reading, Pottsville, Harrisburg, etc., connecting with Reading and Columbia Railroad trains for Columbia, etc.

POTTSTOWN ACCOMMODATION.—Leaves Pottstown at 6.45 A. M., stopping at intermediate stations; arrives in Philadelphia at 9.05 A. M. Returning leaves Philadelphia at 4.30 P. M.; arrives in Pottstown at 6.40 P. M.

READING ACCOMMODATION.—Leaves Reading at 7.45 A. M., stopping at all way stations; arrives in Philadelphia at 10.15 A. M.

Returning, leaves Philadelphia at 5.15 P. M.; arrives in Reading at 8.00 P. M.

Trains for Philadelphia leave Harrisburg at 8.10 A. M., and Pottsville at 8.45 A. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 1 P. M. Afternoon trains leave Harrisburg at 2.05 P. M., and Pottsville at 2.45 P. M.; arriving at Philadelphia at 6.45 P. M.

Harrisburg accommodation leaves Reading at 7.15 A. M., and Harrisburg at 4.10 P. M. Connecting at Reading with Afternoon accommodation south at 6.30 P. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 9.15 P. M.

Market train with a Passenger car attached leaves Philadelphia at 12.45 noon for Pottsville and all Way Stations; leaves Pottsville at 7 A. M. for Philadelphia and all other Way Stations.

All the above trains run daily Sundays excepted.

Sunday trains leave Pottsville at 8.10 A. M., and Philadelphia at 3.15 P. M.; leave Philadelphia for Reading at 8.00 A. M., returning from Reading at 4.52 P. M.

CHESTER VALLEY RAILROAD.—Passengers for Downingtown and intermediate points take the 7.30 A. M., 12.45 and 4.30 P. M. trains from Philadelphia; returning from Downingtown at 6.40 A. M., 1.00 and 5.45 P. M.

PERKIOMEN RAILROAD.—Passengers for Skippack take 7.40 A. M. and 4.30 P. M. trains from Philadelphia, returning from Skippack at 8.10 A. M. and 1.25 P. M. Stage lines for various points to Perkiomen Valley connect with trains at Collegeville and Skippack.

NEW YORK EXPRESS FOR PITTSBURG AND THE WEST.—Leaves New York at 9 A. M., 6.00 and 8.40 P. M., passing Reading at 1.10 A. M., 1.34, and 10.10 P. M., and connect at Harrisburg with Pennsylvania and Northern Central Railroad Express Trains for Pittsburg, Chicago, Williamsport, Elmira, Baltimore, etc.

Returning, Express Train leaves Harrisburg, on arrival of Pennsylvania Express from Pittsburg, at 2.50 and 5.25 A. M., 9.55 P. M., passing Reading at 4.44 and 7.06 A. M., and 12.40 P. M., arriving at New York, 10.10 and 11.45 A. M., and 5.00 P. M. Sleeping Cars accompany these trains through between Jersey City and Pittsburg, without change.

Mail train for New York leaves Harrisburg at 8.40 A. M. and 2.05 P. M. Mail train for Philadelphia leaves New York at 12 Noon.

SCHUYLKILL VALLEY RAILROAD.—Trains leave Pottsville at 6.45, 11.30 A. M., and 6.40 P. M., returning from Tamaqua at 6.55 A. M., and 2.15 and 6.40 P. M.

SCHUYLKILL AND SUSQUEHANNA RAILROAD.—Trains leave Auburn at 7.55 A. M. for Pinegrove and Harrisburg, and at 12.10 P. M. for Pinegrove and Tremont; returning from Harrisburg at 8.30 P. M., and from Tremont at 7.40 A. M., and 5.35 P. M.

TICKETS.—Through first class tickets and emigrant tickets to all the principal points in the North and West and Canadas.

Excursion Tickets from Philadelphia to Reading and intermediate stations, good for one day only, issued by Morning Accommodation Trains, Market Train, Reading and Pottstown Accommodation Trains, at reduced rates.

Excursion Tickets to Philadelphia, good for one day only, are sold at Reading and intermediate stations by Reading and Pottstown accommodation Trains at reduced rates.

The following tickets are obtainable only at the Office of S. Bradford, Treasurer, No. 237 S. Fourth street, Philadelphia, or G. A. Nicolls, General Superintendent, Reading.

Commutation Ticket at 25 per cent discount, between any points desired, for families and firms.

Mileage Tickets, good for 2000 miles, between all points, at $67.50 each, for families and firms.

Season Tickets for three, six nine, or twelve months, for holders only, to all points, at reduced rates.

Clergymen residing on the line of the road will be furnished with cards, entitling themselves and wives to tickets at half fare.

Excursion Tickets from Philadelphia to principal stations, good for Saturday, Sunday, and Monday, at reduced rate, to be had only at the Ticket Office, at Thirteenth and Callowhill street.

FREIGHT.—Goods of all descriptions forwarded to all the above points from the Company's New Freight Depot, Broad and Willow streets.

Freight Trains leave Philadelphia daily at 4.35 A. M., 12.45 noon, 3 and 6 P. M., for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Port Clinton, and all points beyond.

Mails close at the Philadelphia Post Office for all places on the road and in branches at 5 A. M., and for the principal stations only at 2.15 P. M.

BAGGAGE.—Dunham's Express will collect Baggage for all trains leaving Philadelphia Depot. Orders can be left at No. 258 S. Fourth street; or at the Depot, Thirteenth and Callowhill streets.

PHILADELPHIA, GERMANTOWN, AND NORRISTOWN RAILROAD.—TIME TABLE, FOR CORRESPONDING WEEK.

Leave Philadelphia 6, 7, 8, 9.05, 10, 11, 12 A. M., 1, 2, 3½, 3½, 4, 5, 5½, 6.10, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12 P. M.

Leave Germantown 6, 7, 7½, 8, 8.20, 9, 10, 11, 12 A. M., 1, 2, 3, 4, 4½, 6, 6½, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 P. M.

The 8.20 Down Train, and 3½ and 5½ Up Trains will not stop on the Germantown branch.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia 9½ A. M., 2, 7, 10½ P. M.

Leave Germantown 8½ A. M., 1, 6, 9½ P. M.

CHESTNUT HILL RAILROAD.

Leave Philadelphia 8, 8, 10, 12, A. M., 2, 3½, 5½, 7, 9 and 11 P. M.

Leave Chestnut Hill 7.10, 8, 9.40, and 11.10 A. M., 1.40, 3.40, 5.40, 6.40, 8.40 and 10.40 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia 9½ A. M., 2 and 7 P. M.

Leave Chestnut Hill 7.10 A. M., 12.40, 5.40 and 9.25 P. M.

FOR CONSHOHOCKEN AND NORRISTOWN.

Leave Philadelphia 6, 7½, 9, and 11.05 A. M. 1½, 3, 4½, 5½, 6½, 8.05 and 11½ P. M.

Leave Norristown 5.40, 7, 7.50, 9, and 11 A. M., 1½, 3, 6½, 6½, and 8½ P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia 9 A. M., 2.30 and 7.15 P. M.

Leave Norristown 7 A. M., 5.30 and 9 P. M.

FOR MANAYUNK.

Leave Philadelphia 6, 7½, 9, and 11.05 A. M., 1½, 3, 4½, 5½, 6½, 8.05, and 11½ P. M.

Leave Manayunk 6.10, 7½, 8.20, 9½, and 11½ A. M., 2, 3½, 5, 6½, and 9 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia 9 A. M., 2½ and 7½ P. M.

Leave Manayunk 7½ A. M., 5 and 9½ P. M.

W. S. WILSON, General Superintendent, Depot, NINTH and GREEN Streets.

PHILADELPHIA AND ERIE RAILROAD.—WINTER TIME TABLE.—THROUGH AND DIRECT ROUTE BETWEEN PHILADELPHIA, BALTIMORE, HARRISBURG, WILLIAMSPORT, AND THE GREAT OIL REGION OF PENNSYLVANIA.

Elegant Sleeping Cars on all Night Trains.

On and after MONDAY, November 23, 1868, the trains on the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad will run as follows:—

WESTWARD.

MAIL TRAIN leaves Philadelphia..... 10.45 P. M.
" " Williamsport..... 8.15 A. M.
" arrives at Erie..... 9.50 P. M.
ERIE EXPRESS leaves Philadelphia..... 11.50 A. M.
" " Williamsport..... 8.50 P. M.
" arrives at Erie..... 10.10 A. M.
ELMIRA MAIL leaves Philadelphia..... 8.00 A. M.
" " Williamsport..... 6.40 P. M.
" arrives at Lockhaven..... 7.45 P. M.

EASTWARD.

MAIL TRAIN leaves Erie..... 10.55 A. M.
" " Williamsport..... 12.55 A. M.
" arrives at Philadelphia..... 10.20 A. M.
ERIE EXPRESS leaves Erie..... 2.25 P. M.
" " Williamsport..... 7.50 A. M.
" arrives at Philadelphia.. 4.20 P. M.

Mail and Express connect with Oil Creek and Allegheny River Railroad. BAGGAGE CHECKED THROUGH.

ALFRED L. TYLER, General Superintendent.

NORTH PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.—FOR BETHLEHEM, DOYLESTOWN, MAUCH CHUNK, EASTON, WILLIAMSPORT, WILKESBARRE, MAHANOY CITY, MOUNT CARMEL, PITTSTON, TUNKHANNOCK, AND SCRANTON. WINTER ARRANGEMENTS.

Passenger Trains leave the Depot, corner of BERKS and AMERICAN Streets, daily (Sundays excepted), as follows:—

At 7.45 A. M. (Express for Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Hazleton, Williamsport, Wilkesbarre, Mahanoy City, Pittston, and Tunkhannock.

9.45 A. M. (Express) for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, and Scranton.

At 1.45 P. M. (Express) for Bethlehem, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Hazleton, Mahanoy City, Mount Carmel, Pittston, and Scranton.

At 5.00 P. M. for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown and Mauch Chunk.

For Doylestown at 8.45 A. M., 2.45 and 4.15 P. M.

For Fort Washington at 10.45 A. M. and 11.30 P. M.

For Lansdale at 6.2 P. M.

Fifth and Sixth streets, Second and Third streets, and Union City Passenger Railways run to the new Depot.

TRAINS ARRIVE IN PHILADELPHIA

From Bethlehem at 9.10 A. M., 2.10, 6.25, and 8.30 P. M.

From Doylestown at 8.35 A. M., 4.55 and 7 P. M.

From Lansdale at 7.40 A. M.

From Fort Washington at 10.45 A. M. and 3.10 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Philadelphia for Bethlehem at 9.30 A. M.

Philadelphia for Doylestown at 2 P. M.

Doylestown for Philadelphia at 7 A. M.

Bethlehem for Philadelphia at 4 P. M.

Tickets sold and Baggage checked through at Mann's North Pennsylvania Baggage Express Office, No. 106 S. FIFTH street.

ELLIS CLARK, Agent.

RAILROAD LINES.

1868.—FOR NEW YORK.—THE CAMDEN AND AMBOY AND PHILADELPHIA AND TRENTON RAILROAD COMPANIES' LINES FROM PHILADELPHIA TO NEW YORK, AND WAY PLACES.

FROM WALNUT STREET WHARF.

At 6.30 A. M., via Camden and Amboy Accom.....$2.25
At 8 A. M., via Camden and Jersey City Ex. Mail 3.00
At 2 P. M., via Camden and Amboy Express..... 3.00
At 6 P. M., for Amboy and intermediate stations.
At 6.30 and 8 A. M., and 2.00 P. M. for Freehold.
At 8 and 10 A. M., 2, 5.30, and 4.30 P. M. for Trenton.
At 6.30, 8, and 10 A. M., 12, 2.30, 4.30, 6, and 11.30 P. M. for Bordentown, Burlington, Beverly, and Delanco.
At 6.30 and 10 A. M., 1, 3.30, 4.30, 6, and 11.30 P. M. for Florence, Edgewater, Riverside, Riverton, Palmyra, and Fish House, and 2 P. M. for Florence and Riverton.

The 1 and 11.30 P. M. Lines leave from Market Street Ferry (upper side.)

FROM KENSINGTON DEPOT.

At 11 A. M., via Kensington and Jersey City, New York Express Line. Fare $4.

At 7.30 and 11 A. M., 2.30, 3.30, and 5 P. M. for Trenton and Bristol. And at 10.15 A. M. for Bristol.

At 7.30 and 11 A. M., 2.30, and 5 P. M. for Morrisville and Tullytown.

At 7.30 and 10.15 A. M. and 2.30, and 5 P. M. for Schoenersville and Bethlehem.

At 7.30 and 10.15 A. M., 2.30, 4, 5, and 6 P. M. for Cornwell's, Torresdale, Bloomsbury, Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford, and at 8 P. M. for Bloomsburg and intermediate stations.

FROM WEST PHILADELPHIA DEPOT,

Via Connecting Railway.

At 9.45 A. M., 4.20, 4, 6.30, and 12 P. M., New York Express Lines, via Jersey City. Fare, $4.25.

At 11.30 P. M. Emigrant Line; Fare, $2.

At 9.45 A. M., 4.20, 4, 6.30, and 12 P. M., for Trenton.

At 9.45 A. M., 5, 6.30 and 12 P. M., for Bristol.

At 12 P. M. (Night), for Morrisville, Tullytown, Schenck's, Eddington, Cornwell's, Torresdale, Bloomsbury, Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford.

The 9.45 A. M., 6.30 and 12 P. M. Lines will run daily. All others, Sundays excepted.

For Lines leaving Kensington depot take the cars on Third or Fifth streets, at Chestnut, 30 minutes before departure. Cars of Market St. passenger way run direct to West Philadelphia Depot, Chestnut and Walnut within one square. On Sundays the Market Street cars will run to connect with the 9.45 A. M., 6.30 and 12 P. M. Lines.

DELAWARE RAILROAD LINES, FROM KENSINGTON DEPOT.

At 7.30 A. M. for Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Dunkirk, Elmira, Ithaca, Owego, Manchester, Binghamton, Oswego, Syracuse, Great Bend, Montrose, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Stroudsburg, Water Gap, Schooley's Mountain, etc.

At 7.30 A. M. and 3.30 P. M. for Belvidere, Easton, Lambertville, Flemington, etc. The 3.30 P. M. Line connects direct with the Train leaving Easton for Manch Chunk, Allentown, Bethlehem, etc.

At 5 P. M. for Lambertville and intermediate Stations.

CAMDEN AND BURLINGTON COUNTY AND PEMBERTON AND HIGHTSTOWN RAILROADS.

FROM MARKET STREET FERRY. (Upper side.)

At 7 and 10 A. M., 1.30, 3.30, and 5.30 P. M., for Merchantville, Moorestown, Hartford, Masonville, Haddonfield, Long-a-coming, Hainesport, Mount Holly, Smithville, Ewansville, Vincentown, Birmingham, and Pemberton.

At 7 A. M., 1.30 and 3.30 P. M., for Lewistown, Wrightstown, Cookstown, New Egypt, Horner-town, Cream Ridge, Imlaystown, Sharon, and Hightstown.

12 16 WILLIAM H. GATZMER, Agent.

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD.

FALL TIME, TAKING EFFECT NOV. 22 1868.

The trains of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad leave the Depot, at THIRTY-FIRST and MARKET Streets, (cars in front connect directly by the Market Street cars, the last car connecting with each train leaving from and Market streets forty minutes before its departure. The Chestnut and Walnut Streets cars run within one square of the Depot.

Sleeping Car Tickets can be had on application at the Ticket office N. W. corner Ninth and Chestnut streets, and at the depot.

Agents of the Union Transfer Company will call for and deliver baggage at the depot. Orders left at No. 901 Chestnut street, or No. 116 Market street, will receive attention.

TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT, VIZ.:—

Mail Train..... 8.00 A. M.
Paoli Accommodation, 10.30 A. M., 7.40, and 9.15 P. M.
Fast Line..... 1.00 A. M.
Erie Express..... 1.00 A. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation..... 2.30 P. M.
Lancaster Accommodation..... 4.00 P. M.
Parkesburg Train..... 5.30 P. M.
Cincinnati Express..... 8.00 P. M.
Erie Mail and Buffalo Express..... 10.45 P. M.
Philadelphia Express..... 12.00 Night.

Erie Mail leaves Pittsburg daily, running on Saturday night to Williamsport only. On Sunday night passengers will leave Philadelphia at 12 o'clock.

Philadelphia Express leaves daily. All other trains daily, except Sunday.

The Western Accommodation Train runs daily, except Sunday. For this train tickets must be procured and baggage delivered by 5.00 P. M., at No. 116 Market street.

TRAINS ARRIVE AT DEPOT, VIZ.:—

Cincinnati Express..... 9.10 A. M.
Philadelphia Express..... 9.10 A. M.
Paoli Accommodation..... 9.30 A. M., 2.40 and 7.30 P. M.
Erie Mail and Buffalo express..... 10.00 A. M.
Parkesburg Train..... 9.10 A. M.
Fast Line..... 10.00 A. M.
Lancaster Train..... 12.00 P. M.
Erie Express..... 4.30 P. M.
Day Express..... 4.00 P. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation..... 9.40 P. M.

For further information apply to

JOHN C. ALLEN, Ticket Agent, No. 901 CHESNUT Street,
FRANCIS FUNK, Ticket Agent, No. 116 MARKET Street,
SAMUEL H. WALLACE, Ticket Agent at the Depot.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company will not assume any risk for Baggage, except for Wearing Apparel and limit their responsibility to One Hundred Dollars in value on all Baggage exceeding that amount in value will be at the risk of the owner, unless taken by special contract. EDWARD H. WILLIAMS, 4 25 General Superintendent Altoona, Pa.

PHILADELPHIA, WILMINGTON, AND BALTIMORE RAILROAD.—TIME TABLE.—Commencing MONDAY, November 23, 1868.—Trains will leave Depot corner Broad street and Washington avenue, as follows:—

Way Mail Train at 8.30 A. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore stopping at all regular stations. Connecting with Delaware Railroad at Wilmington for Crisfield and intermediate stations.

Express Train at 12 M. (Sundays excepted) for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Thurlow, Linwood, Claymont, Wilmington, Newport, Stanton, Newark, Elkton, North East, Perryville, Havre de Grace, Aberdeen, Perryman's, Edgewood, Magnolia, Chase's, and Stemmer's Run.

Night Express at 11.30 P. M. (Daily) for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester Thurlow, Linwood, Claymont, Wilmington, Newark, Elkton, North East, Perryville, and Havre de Grace.

Passengers for Fortress Monroe and Norfolk will take the 12.00 M. train.

WILMINGTON TRAINS.

Stopping at all stations between Philadelphia and Wilmington.

Leave Philadelphia at 11.00 A. M., 2.30, 5.00, and 7.00 P. M. The 5.00 P. M. Train connects with Delaware Railroad for Harrington and intermediate stations.

Leave Wilmington 7.00 and 8.10 A. M., 1.30, 4.15 and 7.00 P. M. The 8.10 A. M. Train will not stop between Chester and Philadelphia. The 7.00 P. M. Train from Wilmington runs daily; all other Accommodation Trains Sundays excepted.

From Baltimore to Philadelphia.—Leave Baltimore 7.25 A. M., Way Mail. 9.35 A. M., Express, 2.25 P. M., Express. 7.25 P. M., Express.

SUNDAY TRAIN FROM BALTIMORE.

Leaves Baltimore at 7.25 P. M. stopping at Magnolia, Perryman's, Aberdeen, Havre de Grace, Perryville, Charlestown, North East, Elkton, Newark, Stanton, Newport, Wilmington, Claymont, Linwood, and Chester.

Through tickets to all points West, South, and Northwest may be procured at ticket office, No. 828 Chesnut street, under Continental Hotel, where also State Rooms and Berths in Sleeping Cars can be secured during the day. Persons purchasing tickets at this office can have baggage checked at their residence by the Union Transfer Company.

H. F. KENNEY, Superintendent.

WEST CHESTER AND PHILADELPHIA RAILROAD.—WINTER ARRANGEMENT.—On and after MONDAY, October 5, 1868, Trains will leave as follows:—

Leave Philadelphia from the Depot, THIRTY-FIRST and CHESNUT Streets, 7.45 A. M., 11 A. M., 2.30 P. M., 4.15 P. M., 4.50 P. M., 6.15 and 11.30 P. M.

Leave West Chester for Philadelphia, from Depot on East Market street, at 6.25 A. M., 7.45 A. M., 8.00 A. M., 10.45 A. M., 2.30 P. M., 4.50 P. M., and 6.05 P. M.

Trains leave West Chester at 8.00 A. M. and leave Philadelphia at 4.50 P. M., will stop at B. C. Junction and Media only. Passengers to or from station between West Chester and B. C. Junction, going East, will take train leaving West Chester at 7.45 A. M., and going West will take the train leaving Philadelphia at 4.50 P. M., and transfer at B. C. Junction.

The Depot in Philadelphia is reached directly by the Chesnut and Walnut Street cars. Those of the Market Street line run within one square. The cars of both lines connect with each train upon its arrival.

ON SUNDAYS,

Leave Philadelphia at 8.30 A. M. and 2.00 P. M.

Leave West Chester at 7.55 A. M. and 4.00 P. M.

Trains leaving Philadelphia at 7.45 A. M. and 4.50 P. M., and leaving West Chester at 8.00 A. M. and 4.50 P. M., connect at B. C. Junction with Trains on P. & B. C. & R. R. for Oxford and intermediate points.

4 10 HENRY WOOD, General Sup't.

WEST JERSEY RAILROADS.—FALL AND WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

From foot of MARKET Street (Upper Ferry).

Commencing WEDNESDAY, September 16, 1868.

TRAINS LEAVE AS FOLLOWS:

For Cape May and stations below Millville, 3.15 P. M.

For Millville, Vineland, and intermediate stations 8.15 A. M., 3.15 P. M.

For Bridgeton, Salem, and way stations 8.15 A. M and 3.30 P. M.

For Woodbury at 8.15 A. M., 3.15, 3.30, and 6.00 P. M.

Freight train leaves Camden daily at 12 o'clock noon.

Freight received at second covered wharf below Walnut street, daily.

Freight Delivered No. 228 South Delaware avenue.

9 15 WILLIAM J. SEWELL, Superintendent.

REAL ESTATE SALES.

REAL ESTATE.—THOMAS & SONS' SALE.—Modern Three-story Brick Residence, No. 292 S. Third street, above Spruce street.—On Tuesday, December 22, 1868, at 12 o'clock, noon, will be sold at public sale, at the Philadelphia Exchange, all that modern three-story brick messuage and lot of ground situate on the west side of Third street, 86 feet 6 inches north of Spruce street, No. 292; containing in front on Third street 18 feet 3 inches, and extending in depth 89 feet, together with the privilege of a three feet wide alley. It has the gas introduced; bath, hot and cold water, etc. Clear of all incumbrance. Terms—$3000 may remain on mortgage. Immediate possession. Keys at the Auction Rooms.

M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers, 12 7 2w Nos. 139 and 141 S. FOURT

MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC.

The Theatre Comique.

In a large city like this are immense numbers of people who hanker after amusements of some sort, and there are an infinite variety of tastes to be gratified. Many persons, whether reasonably or otherwise, object to dramatic entertainments, but nevertheless are willing to patronize such exhibitions as their consciences do not disapprove of. There are many, too, who wish to give their children an occasional treat, but who are sometimes at a loss to find entertainments that the youngsters can understand and that will be entirely free from any objectionable features.

The managers of the Theatre Comique, on Seventh street, have endeavored to supply a desideratum in this respect, and they present a varied programme every evening that will afford a vast amount of innocent enjoyment to adults as well as young people. The theatre is neat, pretty, and comfortable, and Mr. Gregory, in addition to his own family, has a number of talented performers who succeed each other rapidly and without vexatious waits, and who exert themselves to keep their audience in a lively state of good humor.

We stopped in at this establishment last evening, and we can say sincerely that we have not been so well entertained for a long time. The members of the Gregory family were much applauded when they appeared at the Academy of Music and other places in connection with the Hanlons. They go through with some of their most interesting feats every evening at the Theatre Comique. The boys are accomplished acrobats, and their tumblings, hat balancing, and other performances are very well done. The spiral ascent of the boy Eldardo is executed with surprising skill. The performing dogs, under the direction of Mad'lle Gertrude, are amusing, and they go through with a number of very laughable feats. The miniature circus, introducing the baby elephant, the trick pony Aurora, the performing goat Esmeralda, the trained horse Diana, and the comic equestrians, Mr. Felix McDonald's performance in the cage of lions and leopards, the dancing of Mad'lle Augusta, the singing and dancing of Bennie Gregory, the pantomime of *Jocko the Monkey*, and the farce of *The Automaton*, all contribute to the entertainment of the audience.

One of the most interesting features of the performance last evening was Little Nellie's song of "Walking Down Broadway." This pretty, bright-faced little girl shows talents of no mean order, and she acted and sang with a native intelligence that was above mere training. We ought also to mention the descriptive song of "Father Come Home," by Miss Leona Cavender. This rather hackneyed lyric is illustrated by a number of really effective tableaux, which point the moral of the song in such a manner as to impress it on the minds of the audience.

The managers of the Theatre Comique have started with the idea that the public will be pleased with something different from the antiquated burnt-cork business; and in rigorously excluding vulgarity of every description from their entertainment, they have made it worthy of the patronage of all classes of our citizens.

The City Amusements.

AT THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC the opera season is drawing to a close. There will be but four more performances. This evening Verdi's opera of *Un Ballo in Maschera* will be given. To-morrow evening there will be a grand combination of Italian and German opera. *Lucrezia Borgia* will be given entire in Italian, with Madame La Grange as "Lucrezia," Madame Cellini as "Maffio Orsini," Signor Brignoli as "Gennaro," Signor Antonucci as "Duke Alfonso." This will be followed by the last act of *Fra Diavolo*, with Madame Rotter as "Zulma," Herr Hauelmann as "Fra Diavolo," and Herr Hermann as "Beppo," in which he will introduce the English song "I'm Afloat." The performance will conclude with a grand military march composed by Signor Brignoli. For the matinee on Saturday *Il Trovatore* is announced, and *Der Freischutz* for Saturday night.

AT THE CHESNUT the circus is attracting large and appreciative audiences. The troupe is a good one, and the performances are worthy of all the applause they receive. James Robinson, the bare-back rider, and his son Clarence, will appear this evening.

AT THE WALNUT Mrs. D. P. Bowers will appear this evening as "Donna Diana," in the elegant comedy of *Love's Masquerade*. Mr. J. C. McCollom will sustain the *role* of "Don Cæsar." The performance will conclude with the sensation drama of *The Writing on the Wall*.

AT THE ARCH Colonel Fitzgerald's drama of *Wolves at Bay* will be performed this evening.

AT THE AMERICAN a number of talented artists will appear this evening.

AT THE THEATRE COMIQUE an attractive variety performance will be given this evening.

MADAME PAREPA-ROSA, who is now on her way East from California, will shortly start on a tour of concerts and oratorios through the West, South, East, and Canadas, previous to her departure next summer for Europe. She will be accompanied by Carl Rosa, violinist; Mr. J. Levy, cornet soloist; Mr. Brookhouse Bowler, Signor Ferranti, and Mr. Colby, pianist and accompanyist.

THE PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY, recently organized on a similar plan to the association of the same name in London and New York, will give four concerts at the Academy of Music, and three rehearsals before each concert at Horticultural Hall. The first concert will be given on Saturday evening, January 16, 1869. Persons desirous of connecting themselves with the Society, either as active or associate members, can obtain all necessary information from the Secretary, Mr. J. A. Geize, at the Weber piano rooms, No. 1102 Chesnut street.

MR. KENNEDY, the Scottish vocalist, will give two of his attractive entertainments at Concert Hall on to morrow and Monday evenings. These will be his last appearances previous to his departure for California. Mr. Kennedy's merits as a ballad singer are well known.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

CITY CRIMINAL CALENDAR.

A Set of Harness—A Wife-beater—Was not Satisfied—Shoplifting—Petty Thefts.

—Jerome Bonaparte was arrested last night on Market street, near Forty-third, with a large bag in his possession. The bag contained a set of harness, which was identified by a physician residing in the Twenty-fourth ward. Being taken before Alderman Maule, he was held for a further hearing.

—Ralph Stone is a young man who left his wife some time ago, since which time he has been in the habit of annoying her. Yesterday he came across her at Frankford road and Somerset street, and assaulted her. He also threatened to kill her. For this he was committed by Alderman Neill for trial.

—William Gray last night entered the hall of the club house, at Thirteenth and Walnut streets, and stole an overcoat. After relieving himself of the article, he returned to the club house, and was in the act of removing another coat when he was captured. Alderman Patenel sent him below.

—A Jersey thief named William Bryant, alias Gillen, last night went to the store of Joseph Campbell, at Second and Buttonwood streets, and picked up a piece of flannel. A policeman happened to see the transaction, and nabbed the shoplifter. On searching him a paper of cayenne pepper was found in his pockets. This article, it is supposed, had he been given a chance, he would have thrown into the face of his pursuer. Alderman Toland committed him for trial.

—George Vanhorn has been held by Alderman Massey to answer the charge of lifting a lot of stockings and handkerchiefs from the front of a store at Eighth and Spring Garden streets.

—Jas. Loan is the name of an individual who yesterday entered the store of Lewis Stork, at Thirteenth and Callowhill streets, and stole $22 in money, two breastpins, a chain, and a lot of buttons. Alderman Massey committed him.

ROBBERY.—The house of John Enright, No. 1606 Jefferson street, was entered last night and robbed of $8 in silver coin. The thief got in through the third-story window by means of a shed.

THE FRIENDS OF FREEDOM.

Annual Meeting of the Pennsylvania Anti-Slavery Society, at the Assembly Buildings.

To-day the Pennsylvania Anti-Slavery Society is holding its annual session. At 10 o'clock this morning the proceedings opened in the room made famous by the tricks of Signor Blitz and the burlesques of Alf. Burnett. A fair audience was in attendance. First and most eminent was the venerable and silver-tongued Mrs. Lucretia Mott who, through a long life has ever been known for her warm and constant friendship for negro. Advancing years have furrowed her brow, attenuated and enfeebled her frame, but not diminished the fervent lustre of her eye, or impaired the utterance of the voice that has pleaded so eloquently against slavery.

Then there was the well-known Robert Purvis, who makes no secret of his taint of negro blood, but yet stands proudly forward as one of the best exemplifications of the true intelligence of the colored race. Rev. John K. Sergeant, the abolitionist of Boston, accompanied by his equally celebrated wife, also occupied a seat upon the floor. Powell, who wields the vigorous editorial pen of the *Anti-Slavery Standard*, was likewise present. By his side sat his wife, another persistent laborer in the cause.

The busy and accommodating Edward M. Davis was here and there about the hall, attending to the comfort of the auditors and aiding in the organization of the meeting. Taking a lively interest in the proceedings were many representatives of the Gillingham, Pugh, and Lloyds—all original Abolitionist families. Jacob Paxon, another light, was present, and so, too, was the fluent Mrs. Mary Grew. By the way, Mrs. Grew now looks as she looked years since; she uses her eye glasses with the same complacent, wide-awake gaze, and wears her brown bonnet and black dress in the olden style.

Two-thirds or three-fourths of the audience were ladies, many of them wearing the plain Quaker bonnet—void of flowers or gewgaws—and robed in prim Quaker cloaks. Sort of mixed was the assemblage, but intellect was there. The sun, shining through the windows, shimmered on brows beneath which thought is very active, and sparkled in eyes that were fired with freedom's independent ardor. No decoration rendered pretty the walls, no music charmed the time. Nothing ministered to the senses. Mind alone received attention.

Shortly after 10 o'clock Mr. Parrish, the Vice-President of the society, took the chair, and the meeting was formally called to order.

Of course, Mrs. Lucretia Mott was the first speaker. She said but few words, however, merely referring to the almost complete accomplishment of the work for which they had been so long laboring, retaining thanks to the Almighty for thus bringing about the freedom of the slave.

Mr. Lloyd then arose and spoke awhile. He said that he had hoped the slave would have acquired his freedom without the land being deluged with blood. Had this been the case, civil rights would have been more easily secured. He then adjured his hearers to continue faithful in the cause.

At the suggestion of the Chairman, Mr. Caleb Needles was then elected Recording Secretary.

Mr. John M. Moriarty, President of the Irish Republican Association of this city, then delivered a brief address, pledging the members of the body over which he presided to aid the Anti-Slavists in their work.

The following persons were then elected a committee to nominate officers for the ensuing year:—Messrs. Paxon, Porter, and Davis, and Mrs. Mary Grew.

On motion of Mr. Davis the proceedings of the last annual meeting were then read and approved.

Mr. Purvis, the Chairman, then addressed the Society. He said that no period in the history of the anti-slavery cause was as important as the present. Although the buying of chattels is forever abolished, the system of slavery still exists in the pride of caste among all classes of the community. He alluded to the prejudices still existing against the colored man, and stated that when the Society was formed a pledge was made to elevate the negro above prejudice, and said that it could not disband until that elevation was accomplished.

After Mr. Dunlap had made a few remarks, Mrs. Mary Grew read the following resolution:—

Resolved, That the present moral and political condition of our Southern States, revealed in the desperate determination of the Rebel mass es to make void the freedom proffered by the United States Government to their former slaves; the constant peril and fear in which the colored man is striving to exercise the rights and perform the duties of a freeman; the anarchy which is writing its history in blood; the rebellion which defies the authority of the United States and surrenders only in the presence of its bayonets, demands of abolitionists unremitted vigilance and constant labor for the accomplishment of this great object, the complete and secured freedom of the American slave.

Resolved, That for the complete suppression of Rebellion, for the relief and security of the loyal people of the South, for the honor, dignity, and the press nt and future well being of the nation, Congress should, without delay, rearraign and depose Andrew Johnson from the office of President of the United States.

Resolved, That the recent action of the Georgia Legislature in expelling the duly elected colored members of that body is another illustration of the spirit and purpose of the defeated Rebels, and another evidence that the colored population cannot be safely left to the protection of State authority, or the public sentiment of the South; and we protest against the admission to Congress of Senators and Representatives from that State until the political equality of its loyal citizens—their right to vote and hold office—shall be recognized and guaranteed, irrespective of race or complexional differences.

Resolved, That in the name of those millions now struggling up from the condition of chattels to that of men, we demand that their right to exercise the suffrage of freemen shall be secured by Federal Constitution; and we urge upon Congress to adopt, without delay, a Constitutional amendment which shall recognize and guarantee their right to vote, and their eligibility to office.

Resolved, That as the great sin of this nation, which nearly wrought its ruin, was contempt and hatred of the colored man, the true test of its penitence and regeneration is its spirit and conduct towards him; and its salvation, if it is to be saved, must be wrought out by its full and hearty and practical acknowledgment of the equal rights of all men without distinction of race or color.

Resolved, That while we heartily rejoice, with devout thankfulness, over the Republican victory in the late Presidential election, whereby the nation was saved from the surrender of its loyal men and its hands which for four years had fought against it in behalf of slavery, we regard that great victory as preliminary only to the complete triumph of Liberty which that has made possible.

Resolved, That we cordially sympathize with those heroic men and women who, at this period, their lives are contending on Southern soil for free speech, free schools, and a free government, and that in response to their appeals to us to stand faithful by at our post in this critical hour, we do assure them of our solemn purpose to pursue our work to its full accomplishment.

Resolved, That we congratulate the people of Spain upon the success of their auspicious, bloodless revolution; upon their limitation of slavery; and upon the wide-spread, gratifying development of republican principles in their midst; and referring them to the experience of the United states as an illustration of the wisdom and safety of immediate emancipation, we earnestly urge them to improve the present, as their golden opportunity to secure the immediate unconditional abolition of slavery throughout the Spanish dominions.

Resolved, That we rely, as we have ever relied, upon the dissemination of truth to overthrow error and wrong and establish justice; and therefore we call upon all the friends of the colored man to sustain and widely circulate the *National Anti-Slavery Standard*, the only journal in the country which is specially devoted to the advocacy of his claim to all the rights of American citizenship.

The reading of the foregoing resolutions was frequently applauded.

Mr. L. M. Powell then made an address, after which Mr. Moriarty offered the following resolution:—

Resolved, That we sympathize with all oppressed peoples, and more especially with the oppressed people of Ireland in their efforts to secure liberty and independence, and that we pledge them our encouragement and support.

This resolution, together with the resolutions offered by Mrs. Mary Grew were, under the rules, referred to a committee.

After Mr. Moriarty had presented his resolution, a lively discussion ensued. In the hall, as mentioned, was another Irishman, Mr. Dunlap, and also an Englishman named Linton. Between these parties, the Chairman, Mrs. Grew, and Mrs. Mott, a war of words for a while raged.

The charge was made in the course of the arguments that Irishmen were generally poor and ignorant, being thrown into that deplorable condition by the misrule and oppression of England. These allegations were as firebrands, and, sooth to say, upon is the rather arbitrary character of the meeting, that the members appeared not at all reluctant to fan the blaze of literary conflict they kindled.

The Chairman expressed himself as in favor of the resolution, as it gave a recognition to that sympathy which the society should feel and declare for the oppressed peoples of the earth. Up gets Mr. Dunlap, however, and throws the charge of the ignorance of Irishmen into the teeth of the speakers who had made it. This gauntlet was not taken up in the same spirit in which it was thrown down, but explanations and apologies were offered to appease the aroused ire of the offended Celt.

It was stated that the only meaning intended to be conveyed by the resolutions, where they alluded to Irish ignorance, was that the sons of the Green Isle who emigrated here were the ignorant ones, as they were those deprived of the benefits of education by the tyranny of Britain, while the people, the residents of Ireland itself, could not be surpassed by any nation on the globe in intelligence, hospitality, and bravery. The right way to approach an Irishman is not through his head but through his heart. Demagogues may sway his politics, but cannot sway his feelings. In his heart he is all right. These explanations appeared to mollify the angry Dunlap, and he resumed his seat, though probably his main reason for so doing was because he had only been allowed ten minutes in which to spread himself, and having consumed that time, was reminded by the Chairman that he must wind up.

Mrs. Lucretia Mott seemed in favor of giving the society's sympathies to suffering Ireland, while Mrs. Grew thought the subject out of order. Thus the fight continued until the contestants themselves growing weary of it, consented to listen to some remarks from Mr. Sergeant, the New England abolitionist.

At this juncture bald-headed, smooth-shaven Wendell Phillips entered the hall. He was at once recognized and greeted, as he walked to a front seat, with the stamping of feet and the clapping of hands.

Moriarty's resolution was handed him, when Wendell proceeded to ventilate his views upon the Fenian subject. He said that he believed the Fenians had done a great deal. He was of the opinion that the organization had really succeeded in awing England into milder measures, and would yet secure for Ireland a full redress of her grievances. Were he an Irishman he would be a Fenian. He thought the organization was conducted by sagacious men and upon principles of sound statesmanship. Still, he did not consider that the passage of such a resolution came within the province of the society.

Mr. Linton, the Englishman mentioned, was, of course, opposed to the resolution, and boldly said so.

The irrepressible Dunlap had another "little say" of about a minute's duration; when, on motion, the tea party took a recess until 2½ P. M.

THE METHODIST FAIR AT HORTICULTURAL HALL.—As Barbara Heck's hand sowed the seeds of Methodism in the United States, it seems particularly appropriate that a monument of its wide-spread influence and usefulness should be raised by the women of the Church, as they are at present doing in their fair in aid of the infirm and aged now being held at Horticultural Hall. What nobler memorial can be reared in honor of any system than that which in itself declares to all the world the charity and love enjoined by the Great Head of the Church, and carries out the holiest and purest impulses that adorn the human breast? Reverence for age, united with energy and benevolence, has developed a scheme for the comfort and well-being of the old which destroys the cankering dread of want that so often embitters the last days of the needy Christian, and insures them a peaceful home, wherein the old servants of the Lord may rest hopefully while they wait for the summons—"Well done, good and faithful servant, enter thou into the joys of thy Lord."

The work of kindness and benevolence is always beautiful, and in this case it is particularly so. The hall of the Horticultural looks like a scene from fairy-land, and almost bewilders the eyes with its brilliant coloring and mazes of graceful devices to charm the heart and beguile the pocket. The platform is occupied by the Spring Garden Church, and the other twelve churches which are united in this object are ranged around the walls on either side or occupy the bowers of fancy work in the centre of the hall. On the right of Spring Garden is the table of the St. John's Church, which offers the usual amount of attraction in zephyrwork, silver, china, and flowers; and next to that is the Methodist Book Room table, which presents a tastefully arranged supply of volumes, interspersed with stationery and fancy articles.

The ladies from Ebenezer display a glittering variety of pretty things, and those from Germantown are rich in attractive inducements to purchasers. The Tabernacle is particularly profuse in elegant devices of the tidy and pincushion order. Asbury shows the result of the energy of ten workers and reflects honorably on their taste and industry. Mount Zion people are utilitarians, and have arranged as a gift to their pastor the substantial offering of a suit of clothes. The Union Church shows a remarkably handsome dressing-gown and much fancy ware of foreign manufacture; but Nazareth excels in home work, and, besides a beautiful gown, splendid silk quilt, and pretty tidies, has many smaller articles of elegant workmanship.

The Western table has a background of gorgeous afghan; so has the Wharton Street; while the Arch Street, besides a silver tea-service for the pastor, and an attractive juvenile institution called an emporium of Dolls' Clothes, has a beautiful little relic in the shape of a Cross manufactured from a piece of John Wesley's pulpit in the City Road Chapel, London. Stem table is a compendium of home work, taste, and economic utility.

Fifth Street Church is also very tastefully arranged, commanding great admiration. Four gracefully-decorated banners occupy the centre of the hall. The Twelfth and Nineteenth Street Churches, and the Old People's Home, are well represented.

A SHOCKING CASUALTY—ONE MAN KILLED AND THREE WOUNDED.—At a quarter before 9 o'clock this morning a terrible accident happened at the new structure which is in the course of erection on the northwest corner of Broad and Hamilton streets, by which one man was killed and three others were badly injured. The first story of the building had been finished, and the workmen were engaged in placing the girders in their positions. Several of these gave way at the time above indicated, and in their descent struck four of the workmen, one of whom named William Fleming, living on Front street below Christian, received injuries of such a nature, that he died shortly after his admission into the Pennsylvania Hospital. The others who received injuries are James Cameron, aged 40 years, living in Leibrandt street, below Vine, leg broken; Charles Lebig, aged 30 years, residing at Eighth and Callowhill streets, leg broken; and John Mariner, residing at Fourth and Carpenter streets, head cut, and shoulder dislocated. Cameron and Leibig were removed to the Hospital, and Mariner to his residence.

The building where this sad casualty occurred was owned by Baird & Co., the locomotive builders, and was intended as an addition to their extensive works on Broad street below Hamilton.

EX-PRESIDENT ROBERTS, of Liberia, left Philadelphia yesterday for Baltimore and Washington. During his visit he was the guest of Rev. Howard Malcom, D. D. On Sunday afternoon he addressed the flourishing Missionary Society of the Green Street Methodist Church. In the evening there was a public meeting in behalf of Liberia and Africa at the Baptist Church, corner of Eighteenth and Spring Garden streets. Addresses were made by Rev. Dr. Randolph, Rev. T. S. Malcom, and President Roberts.

WEDDING INVITATIONS, ENGRAVED IN the newest and best manner.
LOUIS DREKA, Stationer and Engraver,
9 15 No. 1033 CHESNUT Street

WRIGHT'S
NE PLUS ULTRA
MINCED MEAT.
WHOLESALE DEPOT,
SPRING GARDEN and FRANKLIN Sts.,
PHILADELPHIA.

WRIGHT'S
NE PLUS ULTRA
MINCED MEAT,
WHOLESALE DEPOT,
SPRING GARDEN and FRANKLIN Sts.,
12 10 1s PHILADELPHIA.

PURE BUCKWHEAT MEAL IN BARRELS and bags. For sale, in lots to suit, by THOMAS ALLMAN, BROAD Street, above Race, 12 10 2t*

THIRD EDITION

WASHINGTON.

The Legal Tender Acts—Attorney-General Evarts on their Constitutionality—The Post Office Contracts.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 10.

The House Post Office Committee

to-day agreed to report a resolution, mandatory in its character, directing the Postmaster-General to sign a contract with the New York Steamship Company in accordance with a bill passed at the last session.

Attorney-General Evarts

is now engaged in finishing his argument sustaining the constitutionality of the Legal-tender law.

FROM EUROPE.

By Atlantic Cable.

Ultimatum from the Sultan of Turkey.

LONDON, Dec. 10.—A Constantinople despatch just received, says that the Sultan has sent his ultimatum to the Grecian Government at Athens, requiring an answer in five days. The Governments of France and England sustain the demand.

The Loss of the Hibernia.

LONDON, Dec. 10.—A telegram has just been received here announcing the arrival off Doregal, Ireland, of one of the missing boats from the lost steamer Hibernia. This boat contained the second officer of the ship, and two other persons. Twenty-eight, all told, embarked in her, but twenty-five were drowned by the capsizing of the boat.

This Afternoon's Quotations.

LONDON, Dec. 10—P. M.—Stocks quiet. Atlantic and Great Western active at 42¼.

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 10—P. M.—Cotton firm. Bacon easier at 54s. Fine Rosin, 15s. Turpentine, 27s.

LONDON, Dec. 10—P. M.—Refined Petroleum, 1s. 6¼d. Calcutta Linseed, 57s. 6d.

HAVRE, Dec. 10—P. M.—Cotton firm at 127½f.

Markets by Telegraph.

NEW YORK, Dec. 10.—Stocks weak. Chicago and Rock Island, 103⅝; Reading, 97¾; Canton Co., 48½; Erie, 37½; Cleveland and Toledo, 103; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 94¾; Pittsburg and Fort Wayne, 170½; Michigan Central, 119½; Michigan Southern, 87; New York Central, 194½; Illinois Central, 144¾; 6-20s, 1862, 111; do. 1864, 109½; do. 1865, 107½; do. new, 11 ¼@10 408 105¾. Gold, 136. Money, 7 per cent. Exchange, 109¾.

NEW YORK, Dec. 10.—Cotton firm at 29c. Flour firmer and advanced 5@10c; sales of 11,000 barrels. State at $6 90@8 00. Ohio at 7@9 35. Western at $6 90@9 00. Southern at $9 75@13. Red Winter at $2 75@2 85. Wheat firmer. Corn quiet; sales of 31,000 bushels at $1 35@1 37. Oats easier; sales of 49,000 bushels at 79¾@79½c. Beef quiet. Pork quiet. Lard firm at 15¾@16c. Whisky dull.

BALTIMORE, Dec. 10.—Cotton firm but quiet at 24½. Flour firm, and fairly active and unchanged. Wheat quiet and nominally lower. Corn firmer; prime white, 69@70c. Oats firm at 73@75c. Rye firm at $1 40@1 41. Pork firm at $26 50. Bacon quiet and steady; rib sides, 17c; clear sides, 17½c; shoulders, 14c.; hams, 18c. Lard firm at 16@16½c.

Stock Quotations by Telegraph—1 P. M.

Glendinning, Davis & Co. report through their New York house the following:—

N.Y. Cent. R.	124¾	West. Union Tel.	39¼
N.Y. and E. R.	37¾	Cleve. & Toledo R.	104¾
Ph. and Read. R.	97⅜	Toledo & Wab.	55½
Mich. S. and N. I. R.	86	Mil. & St. Paul R.	64¾
Cle. and Pitt. R.	89¼	Adams Express.	48
Chi. and N. W. com	76¼	Wells, Fargo & Co.	26¾
Chi. and N. W. pref.	78¼	U. S. Express	45½
Chi. and R. I. R.	106⅜	Penn. 6s, new	88½
Pitts. F. W. & Chi. R.	104½	Gold	136
Pac. Mail S. Co.	115¼	Market irregular.	

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

COURT OF OYER AND TERMINER.—Judges Brewster and Ludlow.—District Attorneys Sheppard and Hagert.

The Heenan Homicide.

Last evening the case of William Nellis, charged with the murder of Timothy Heenan, was given to the jury without any evidence on the part of the defense, and after a short deliberation the jury rendered a verdict of not guilty. Upon motion of Messrs. Hirst and Shapley, the prisoner's counsel, he was discharged.

The McKieve Homicide.

This morning the District Attorney called for trial the case of the Commonwealth vs. Joseph Hart, Joseph O'Brien, Henry Schnatz, John Baxter, John Morris, and John Dougherty, charged with the murder of William McKieve, in West Philadelphia, on Sunday, November 15 last. Joseph O'Brien is at large, but the other defendants, seven in number, are in custody, and were in court this morning.

They are all quite young and some of them of quite respectable appearance, and it was indeed a sorry sight to see them in the prisoners' dock of this Court, with their right hands raised in the air, arraigned upon the charge of murder. It is alleged that on the Sunday afternoon in question they wantonly attacked Mr. McKieve in the street and stoned him to death.

Christian Kneass, Esq., representing the prisoners, applied for a separate trial of each, which was granted as a matter of right. The case of Joseph Hart was selected for to-day, and put upon trial, E. M. Whitehead, Esq., being associated with Mr. Kneass for the defense.

The selection of a jury was begun, and at the close of our report was in progress.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS—Judges Allison and Peirce.—The Orphans' Court argument list is still before the court.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Judge Cadwalader.—Revenue cases are before the Court.

The United States vs. seven barrels of whisky and other property, claimed by Henry Egal. An information of forfeiture from the Fourth district, in which it is alleged by the Government that his property was seized on the 13th day of last August, about one mile from Middletown, because it had been closed by the claimant, and in it was found this whisky, unaccounted for to his returns to the Collector. On trial.

The jurors [illegible] empanelled in this case were discharged until to-morrow morning.

The New York Money Market.

From the Times

"Money is in good demand at 6@7 per cent. on the public funds, 7 per cent. is the rate of the street to the brokers in railway stocks, and 7@8 per cent. on prime merchant paper of short date and on 2@90-day loans on stock collateral. The banks appear to be moving steadily, but, with few exceptions they are not disposed to lend even on call better for the borrower than 7 per cent.

"The public funds are a fraction higher than yesterday, with a firmer feeling at the close; the notable feature of to-day being a heavy demand for the bonds of the United States bearing 6 per cent. currency interest (not to the Pacific Roads) at 99¾ per cent. and upward, the 5 per cent. of 1867 being 105¾@105¾ per cent. The sorry exhibition which the outgoing President of the United States made of himself in his Annual (and fortunately his last) Message to Congress yesterday, on the subject of the public debt, had no effect upon the funds nor yet upon the price of gold. The crazy recommendation to pay off the principal of the debt by withholding the interest for sixteen or seventeen years will, of course, excite universal derision, though not unmixed with a feeling of humiliation that the nation is scandalized by the folly of its Chief Magistrate.

"Upon Railways there is a very unsettled speculation. The Western stocks find their main support at present in the active movement going on in New York Central. Of them I see they cannot be called strong, nor do they attract much buying by parties outside the street, where they are chiefly held. The recent Baers to regard to dividends by the St. Paul directors and the present scheme to control the Cleveland and Pittsburg Road by the purchase of stocks for the January election, have excited no little disgust, and indirectly damaged the whole market. The party seeking the control of the Cleveland and Pittsburg is said to be one, if not all three, of the noted Wall street trio who have been figuring for six or eight months past in the several of all railway property and of common honesty to the Erie Road. Yes stockholders, who claim to be dwellers of their road and of their investment, are found ready for the paltry consideration of one-half of one per cent. to sell their proxies as to of desperate adventurers and heartless railway wreckers, who mean nothing better than to plunder the Cleveland and Pittsburg among their victims. The stock on the New York Central opened at 123½@124 24¼@124¾ per cent., and on deals advanced before 11 o'clock to sales at 124@124¾ per cent. This demand was followed later in the day by another downward reaction to 123½@124@124¾ per cent. The stockholders met in an annual meeting at Albany yesterday but the result of the meeting, though we hourly rumored, was not authentically known at the close of the business. The State bonds were steady; new Tennessees partially better than yesterday, and the miscellaneous shares dull."

FOURTH EDITION

FROM THE CAPITAL.

The Senate Committees—A Judicious Tariff to be Supported—No Action until After the Holidays.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 10.

The Senate Committee,

engaged in arranging the standing committees submitted their report to a caucus to-day. They reported against making any changes in the chairmanships. Several Senators objected to their report, and indicated that Messrs. Henderson, Ross, and Fowler ought to be deposed. The committees were reported without any material change.

The Ways and Means Committee

had a short session to-day, and discussed the general features of

The Tariff Bill,

without coming to any conclusion. A majority of the committee will support a judicious tariff, but nothing definite will be done with it till after the holidays.

THE PUBLIC DEBT STATEMENT.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 10.—The following is the statement of the public debt of the United States on the 1st of December, 1868:—

Debt Bearing Coin Interest.

	November.	December.
Five per cent. bonds	$ 21 854 091	$ 2 868 490 0
Six per cent. bonds 1881	283 77,300 0	283 677 300 0
Six per cent. 5-20 bonds	1 [illegible] ,312 250 00	1 902 871 400 0
	$2 107 877 950 00	$2 1 7 868 1 90 0

Debt Bearing Currency Interest.

Certificates at 3 per cent.	58,225 000 0	$58,140,000 00
Navy pension fund at 3 per cent.	14 000,000 00	14 0 0 000 0
	72 330 000 00	472 140 0000

Matured Debt Not Presented for Payment

Three-year 7 30 notes due August 15, 1867. June and July 15, 1868	$2,956,950 00	$2,478,450 00
Compound int rest notes matured June 10, July 15, August 15 October 15, December 5 1867, and May 15, August 1 Sept. 1 and 15 and Oct. 1 and 15, 1868	5 128 310 00	8 128 710 00
Texas Indemnity Bonds	2 6,000 00	2,6,000 00
Treasury Notes, acts of July 17, 1861, and prior thereto	151,611 14	149,361 64
Bonds, April 15 1842, Jan. 28, 1847 and March 31, 1848	487,500 00	1435,500 00
Treasury Notes March 3, 1863	445 492 00	417,492 00
Temporary Loan	314 860	243 180 00
Certificates of Indebtedness	13 000 00	13 000 00
	$9 754,724 64	$8,245,883 64

Debt Bearing no Interest.

United States Notes	$356 021 073 00	$356 021 073 00
Fractional Currency	33 875 263 17	34 875 263 17
Gold Certificates of Deposit	23,255 810 00	23 255 810 00
	$414,152,081 17	$413,152 381 17
Total debt	$2,601,381,167 81	$2,601,374,161 81
Deduct lawful money bonds issued to Pacific Railroad Companies	$42 184 000 00	$41,477,000 00
Total debt	$2,559,197 167 81	$2,648 7 [illegible] 81
Amount in Treasury as follows	103 477 985 77	88 [illegible] 54
" " currency	10,465,033 47	$18 253 946 13
	$113 873 019 24	
Debt (less amount in Treasury)	$1,577,1 9 72 823	539,031,841 11

The foregoing is a correct statement of the public debt as appears from the books and Treasurer's returns in this Department, on November 1 1868.

HUGH McCULLOCH,
Secretary of the Treasury.

FORTIETH CONGRESS—THIRD SESSION

Senate.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 10.—On motion of Mr. Anthony, the resolutions were adopted continuing the Special Committee to inquire what, if any, corrupt means were used, or attempted to be used, to influence Senators on the impeachment trial, and the committee to revise and fix the pay of the officers of the Senate, and reappointing the Select Committee to whom was referred certain Railroad bills. Also to create a new Standing Committee on the revision of the laws of the United States.

Mr. Anthony then moved to proceed to the appointment of the Standing Committees, which was agreed to, and thereupon he nominated the following members of committees, who were elected without dissent:—

Committee on Foreign Relations—Mr. Sumner, chairman; Messrs. Fessenden, Cameron, Harlan, Norton, Patterson (N. H.), Bayard.

Finance Committee—Mr. Sherman, chairman; Messrs. Morgan, Warner, Williams, Cattell, Henderson (Va.)

Committee on Appropriations—Mr. Morrill (Me.), chairman; Messrs. Grimes, Howe, Wilson, Cole, Conkling, Buckalew.

Committee on Commerce—Mr. Chandler, chairman; Messrs. Morrill (Vt.), Morgan, Vickers, Spencer, Kellogg, Corbett.

Committee on Manufactures—Mr. Sprague, chairman; Messrs. Yates, Abbott, Dixon, Robertson.

Committee on Agriculture—Mr. Cameron, chairman; Messrs. Cattell, Tipton, Welch, McCreery.

Committee on Military Affairs and the Militia—Mr. Wilson, chairman; Messrs. Cameron, Morton, Abbott, Thayer, Doolittle.

Committee on Naval Affairs—Mr. Grimes, chairman; Messrs. Anthony, Cragin, Nye, Frelinghuysen.

Judiciary—Messrs. Trumbull, Stewart, Frelinghuysen, Edmunds, Conkling, Rice, and Hendricks.

Post Offices and Post Roads—Messrs Ramsey, Conness, Pomeroy, Van Winkle, McDonald, Welch, and Dixon.

Public Lands—Messrs. Pomeroy, Stewart, Osborne, Williams, Tipton, Hendricks, and Warner.

Private Land Claims—Messrs. Williams, Sumner, Kellogg, Ferry, and Bayard.

Indian Affairs—Messrs. Henderson, Morrill (Me.), Ross, Corbett, Thayer, Buckalew, and Doolittle.

Pensions—Messrs. Van Winkle, Edmunds, Fowler, Tipton, Davis, Spencer, and Sawyer.

Revolutionary Claims—Messrs. Nye, Chandler, Pool, Patterson (Tenn.), and Saulsbury.

Claims—Messrs. Howe, Willey, Frelinghuysen, Howard, Robertson, Cole, and Davis.

District of Columbia—Messrs. Harlan, Sumner, Rice, Patterson (N. H.), Harris, Patterson (Tenn.), Vickers.

Patents and the Patent Office—Messrs. Willey, Osborne, Thayer, Ferry, and Norton.

Public Buildings and Grounds—Messrs. Fessenden, Trumbull, Ferry, Davis, and Whyte.

Territories—Messrs. Yates, Nye, Cragin, Fowler, McDonald, Ferry, McCreery, Davis, and Norton.

The Pacific Railroad—Messrs Howard, Sherman, Morgan, Conness, Ramsey, Stewart, Wilson, Harlan, and Drake.

To audit and control the contingent expenses of the Senate—Messrs. Cragin, Morrell, Vt., Buckalew.

On Engrossed Bills—Messrs. Fowler, Sumner, Norton.

Mines and Mining—Messrs. Conness, Chandler, Anthony, Yates, Ross, Saulsbury, and Whyte.

Revision of Laws of the United States—Messrs. Conkling, Sumner, Bayard, Pool, Cole.

The Special Committee on Railways—Messrs. Sherman, Sumner, Buckalew, Chandler, Stewart, Ramsey, and Vickers.

Committee to inquire whether any improper means had been used, or attempted to be used, for influencing the votes of Senators on impeachment.—Messrs. Buckalew, Morrill, Me., Chandler, Steward, and Thayer.

Mr. Edmunds (Vt.) called for the unfinished business of yesterday, stating that he was in favor of having the President's Message read, in order to show the country the kind of man who occupied the Presidential office.

The reading is now progressing.

House of Representatives.

Continued from the First Page.

The House proceeded to the business of the morning hour, being the call of the Committee on Military Affairs for reports.

Several adverse reports were made by Messrs. Garfield, Boyer, Washburne (Ind.), and Stilgreaves.

Mr. Garfield reported back the Senate bill providing for the sale of the Government property at Harper's Ferry, West Virginia. Passed.

Also, the House joint resolution for the sale of Bergen Heights Arsenal, Hudson county, New Jersey. Passed.

Also, the bill to declare and fix the *status* of the corps of Judge Advocates of the army, fixing the number at twelve, including the Judge Advocate-